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EARLY HISTORY

OF

KEWAUNEE COUNTY

Wis.

By

GEORGE W. WING

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....Written by George W. Wing in 1922 and 1923. Mr. Wing, when under 20 years of age, became first editor of Algoma Record in 1873. This book typed by the Algoma Public Library from a copy made by Harold F. Heidmann in 1936....

Rec'd Sept 6-1979

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NEB-YO-QUET'S FOUR WIVES

His name was Ne-be-man-yo-nam-quette and he is so recorded as a grantee in a deed at Page 529, Vol. C., in the Kewaunee county records, July 29, 1848, in which the village of Black Earth was conveyed to the head men of the Pottawottamies. But for short he was called by the people of the village and the few whites living here, "Neb-yo-quet."

Neb-yo-quet was the son of the great chief War Thunder and was born and lived in Black Earth village. Pottawottamie head chiefs were entitled to possess four wives. War Thunder had that number, and the same privilege fell to his son Neb-yo-quet. Neb-yo-quet lost no time in providing himself with four women. This meant also the building of four tepees--a home for each wife and her children. It also meant that Neb-yo-quet must be an industrious hunter and fisherman to provide venison and game for his large family. He was a large, strong man, a keen hunter and trapper.

When the chief took to wife his fourth woman, a handsome young squaw living near the Big Spring village, four miles south of Black Earth and also upon the Mishicot river, there were domestic troubles in his family. The three older wives believed Neb-yo-quet too partial to the younger woman and they set out to make life miserable for her when she was brought to their village and when three jealous, black-eyed females determine to punish one whom they regard as an intruder upon their matrimonial prerogatives, the situation of the young wife may well be imagined.

Way-wind-dau-fo-paw-mich was the oldest of Neb-yo-quet's wives and she ruled the several households of the chief with an iron hand. She was also a grantee in the deed given of the village and her name is preserved upon our official records. Like a prudent man, Neb-yo-quet built a tepee for young wife at Big Spring village and moved the three older wives to tepees he built on the Kewaunee river at what is now the Footbridge. These tepees were built at the river's edge just north of the west end of the present bridge on what is now known as the "Moore's" place and are remembered by some of our very oldest residents.

There was another reason for thus widely separating his family. Neb-yo-quet was also an excessively jealous Indian. The care of four wives required his closest watch and kept him busy traveling between the Footbridge and Big Spring. He also thought it prudent to move his three older wives away from the temptations in Black Earth village and get them located at a lonesome place in the forest.

There was Sag-gah-wah, Kee-shick and Joe Nash-twash and other young Indian braves who might throw sticks at Neb-yo-quet's wives and Neb-yo-quet was not any too sure that the wives might not throw the sticks back at them and complete the flirtation. So he concluded to move them out of the village up on the Kewaunee river.

Neb-yo-quet loved fire water. The excuse he gave his three women at Footbridge for making visits so frequently to the south was that he was obliged to go down to Neshota)Two Rivers) to dispose of his furs and get an occasional jug of whiskey. The isolated three at the Footbridge charged him, however, with the trips for the purpose of visiting the young wife at Big Springs, and his return was invariably the occasion for a free-for-all fight at the Footbridge tepees. Neb-yo-quet always returned from these frequent excursions completely drunk and his songs at night as he traveled through the woods awoke the forest echos for miles around. He was never known to have but one song:

"Kah ke nah ne weah bah me cook Pe ba se wog."

Translated: "All the wild hawks in the air, look at me--come and find me."

Now a man with four wives separated and living 15 miles apart has busy and troublous times on his hands in protecting the family virtue. Heb-yo-quet was kept busy on the trail. The village a Black Earth was in his line of travel. Knowing his jealousy, the scandal mongers of the village never neglected to throw out suspicious remarks in his presence upon the occasion of his frequents visits.

Now it was: "Joe Nash-twash, he go catch big muskallonge in Kewaunee river tonight," or, "Sag-gah-wah, he gone down Big Spring to see sucker run."

This invariably aroused Neb-yo-quet's suspicions. One cold night in winter, Neb-yo-quet, on his way home, stopped at Black Earth village and was there supplied with fire water until he became drunk. Someone said that Nash-twash had gone north that afternoon. Neb-yo-quet immediately had a dream. All good Pottawottamies have dreams. They never set out on a hunting, fishing or war expedition unless they first have a dream. They guide all of the important events in their lives by dreams. In his drunken sleep, Neb-yo-quet dreamed. He dreamed of unseemly things going on in the tepees at the Footbridge. Donning his snowshoes and disregarding the persuasion of his friends in the village, he set out through the woods for the Footbridge. He did not sing that night. He crept cautiously through the forest, stole up to the tepees, satisfied himself that all was quiet on the Kewaunee river and that his three wives were sleeping the sleep of the just and of the virtuous. He froze his feet making the journey.

It was soon after this event that Neb-yo-quet decided that strenuous measures must be taken. It was an old law of his tribe that an unfaithful wife must have her nose cut off. This was one not only to spoil her beauty, but to publish her unfaithfulness to all the savage world. Neb-yo-quet believed that justice demanded that he execute this law upon one of his squaws. One night he plied the unfortunate woman with fire water and when she was in a state of unconscious intoxication, the chief deliberately chewed off the end of her nose. The episode deeply wounded the feeling of the woman and she became a social outcast in the tribe.

While grieving under the smart of the wound and of the insult, she left Neb-yo-quet's tepee on the Kewaunee and went to her relatives in Mackinac, where she remained several months. There she planned her revenge. Procurring several jugs of fire water, she made the long journey back to her old home on the Kewaunee. She went about her home duties just as if she had forgotten the loss of her nose. Neb-yo-quet enjoyed to the utmost the contents of his wife's jugs. Indeed, he lay down by the side of them and drank and dreamed the dreams of a drunkard. While he lay in a drunken stupor, came the hour of the noseless wife's revenge. She also performed an amputation and deliberately in turn chewed off Neb-yo-quet's nose.

There are living in Kewaunee today old men and women who remember the Indian and the squaw who were noseless.

Be it said to his credit, Neb-yo-quet never reproached this wife for her cruelty. He recognized the retributive justice of the act. When his friends attempted to joust with him over the affair, he maintained a dignified and stoical reserve. But it is recalled that the woods no longer resounded with his song--
"Kah ke nah ne weah ban me cook pe ba se wog."

The wild hawks of the air were not asked to look at him or to find him.

Neb-yo-quet long since went to the happy hunting grounds. He died somewhere near Big Springs and his body was brought back to Black Earth and there buried by the side of his father, the great War Thunder, in Forest county.

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THE END OF OUR PIONEER DAYS

Before going on with the story of Kewaunee county, it might be well to give a general summary of the political and business situation as it had developed up to and including the year 1859. The population of the county, according to the state census in 1855, was 1,109, mostly in lake shore settlements. It was believed in 1859 to number about 5,000. The actual census returns of the following year developed 5,632 people in the county. It had passed the state of pioneer crudities.

The first known interest taken in political affairs outside of the election of town and county officers, was the general election of 1852, when Franklin Pierce and General Scott were rival candidates for the presidency. Pierce was a Democrate and Scott a Whig. The total vote of the county was 28, Pierce receiving 23 and Scott five. Wilcox, Democrat, running for the assembly, received 23 for that office and James H. Howe, Whig, received five.

Sept. 23, 1853, a Democratic assembly convention was called at Green Bay. The Towns of Green Bay and DePere were given 16 votes in this convention while Wrightstown, Lawrence, Washington Harbor, Bailey's Harbor and Kewaunee men put up a protest, saying that Green Bay and DePere had given themselves too many delegates. The fight became very warm and the men from the woods bolted the convention in a body, went over to another hotel, called a rump convention and nominated John Volk, Kewaunee, as their candidate for assembly. The Green Bay and DePere men nominated George Wallace. Neither Wallace or Volk was elected. Francis Desnoyers, an irregular Democrat, was elected. Delegates from the Town of Kewaunee at this convention were John Volk, Bradford R. White and Abner Cory.

No election was held in the county in 1854. At the presidential election of 1856, the county went overwhelmingly for Buchanan by a vote of 206 to 89 for General Fremont.

The first attempt to divide the electors into party lines in town and county matters was at the election of 1858. Edward Decker placed a ticket for county officers in the field in which no Republican was recognized. A handful of Republicans resented the action and named a few candidates of their own. The Republicans were overwhelmingly defeated.

Lars Peterson wrote Mr. Decker from Carlton: "Mr. Dean and the Erichsens have brought out the talk that if the Democrats are elected they will move the county seat to Wolf River."

At the spring election, 1859, the Democrats organized and determined to control all town elections. The Republicans in Ahnapee put up a fight in the caucus, but "Pete" Schiesser, on Apr. 3, 1859, wrote his chief, Edward Decker: "The caucus went off all right; Simon for chairman as good as elected. The party line is drawn for good. Let them shanghuys whistle now."

"Shanghuys" was not a term locally applied by Mr. Schiesser. It was a political appellation given to all ablitionists seeking to abolish slavery.

A regular Democratic convention was called at Kewaunee Aug. 10, 1859. L. Hammond was chairman and George W. Elliott secretary. Edward Decker was nominated as a delegate to represent the county in the Democratic convention and a county committee consisting of Edward Decker, Lyman walker and George W. Elliott was named.

The Republicans called an assembly convention at the house of N. R. Lee in Otumwa Oct. 30, 1859. Otumwa was the present city of Sturgeon Bay. At this convention Dr. Levi Parsons acted as secretary and William Finley was placed in nomination as member of the assembly. Finley was defeated by a Dr. Wiley.

The Republicans held a convention Oct. 10, this year, at Brandes' hall and nominated a county ticket. E. B. Dean, J. R. Slauson and J. R. McDonald were selected as members of the county committee.

It was thus that the lines were drawn in Kewaunee county between the Democrats and Republicans prior to the great presidential election of 1860.

Mr. Garland said Nov. 2, 1859: "The Democracy of Kewaunee county is still undivided and immovable." It was, however, considerably shaken up the Lincoln campaign of 1860, when the Towns of Kewaunee and Pierce were carried by the "Shanghuys" and Lincoln elected.

"Wolf River" or the Town of Wolf officially lost its name at the session of the county board May 9, 1859, when supervisor M. Simon made a motion changing the name, "Town of Wofl" to Ahnepee. When Youngs & Steele filed their plat of the village at the mouth of the Wolf in 1856, Mr. Youngs called it a "plat of the village of Ahnepee," reviving the old Indian name, "Ah-ne-pe-sebe"--"Where is the River"?

There were at this time the following seven post-offices and postmasters in the county: Kewaunee, Edward Decker; Ahnepee, M. Simon; Red River, Louis Van Dyke; Walhain, J. J. Stryckman; Coryville, Abner Cory; Sand Bay, Lyman Perkins; Casco, Frederick Puffer. John Volk was the duly appointed postmaster at Kewaunee as early as 1853.

Mail was brought from Two Rivers to Kewaunee, Ahnepee, and Otumwa (Sturgeon Bay) once a week on the back of L. M. Churchill, mail carrier, who made the trip on foot. One occasion he made the entire distance of sixty miles from four a.m. to eight p.m., with his bag on his back. "Doo" Vaughan, Kewaunee livery man, instituted a weekly stage between Green Bay and Kewaunee during the winter of 1858-'59, carrying the mail and freight to Coryville, Casco and Walhain postoffices.

The regular Goodrich line propeller Ogontz, old, wheezy and rickety, made Kewaunee and Ahnepee twice a week, going and coming on her Green Bay and Chicago route. Capt. "Jim" Flood made himself immensely popular by bringing a supply of Chicago and Milwaukee newspapers with him for his friends in the two places. The sail craft for the year engaged in the Kewaunee trade were the Racine, Daniel, Slauson, Rambler, North Star A. Braanch, J. M. Johnes and Stell.

The sloop Helen Mar, Captain Pugh, landed the first cargo of Michigan fruit--apples--here in November. The Ahnepee lake carriers for the year were the schooners Union, Live Yankee, Belle City, Jane Louise, J. M. Jones, Francis, Harriet Ann and St. Lawrence.

There were 18 saw mills in operation in the county and 30 organized school districts.

First school house erected in Kewaunee was built upon the site of J. H. Janda's present residence, the contractor was J. R. Slauson and the building committee was served by L. P. Congdon, L. P. Fisher and L. W. Vaughan. School officers were W. S. Finley, director; B. D. Hills, clerk; and J. R. Slauson, treasurer. The building was completed in September, 1859.

The business operations at Ahnepee were as follows: Saw and grist mill, Abraham Hall and Co,: general merchandise dealers, David McCummins & Brother; C. G. Boalt, Henry Harkins, Christopher Weidner, Julius Gregorious, H. N. Smith and Co. General shipping forwarder, David Youngs; Ahnepee House, A. D. Eveland; Metropolitan Hotel, M. Simon; Lovell House, John Lovell; real estate agents, George W. Elliott and Simon & Walker; saloon keeper, Joseph Knipfer.

Wells & Co. had a mill, pier and store three miles north of Ahnepee at Silver Creek.

The first brewery to start up business in the county was put in operation by Stephen Berni, who brewed his first output in September, 1859. This brewery was located where the Rauch brewery is still doing business in Kewaunee.

The general business was conducted at Kewaunee by the following men: Taylor, Cunningham & Co., J. R. Slauson, Finley & Condon, Hills & Carter, general merchants; Mrs. M. A. Congdon, millinery; A. D. Lawrence, blacksmith; Sever Olson, Jefferson Clark, Frank Pivernitz, S. B. Hurlbert, William Jones, John Borgman and Daniel Scott, carpenters and butcher, Joseph Walender, Stephen Berni and Joseph Duchaslaw, saloon keepers; Steamboat House, Charles Brandes; Wisconsin House, Charles Deda; saw mills, Taylor, Cunningham & Co., James R. Slauson.

E. B. Dean carried on a saw mill, store and shipping business at his pier in Carlton, the place being called "Forest Hill."

There were two licensed physicians in the county. Dr. Levi Parsons at Ahnepee and Dr. Frank Patritzny at Franklin There were three lawyers, Lyman Walker and J. R. McDonald, Ahnepee, and C. N. Stover, Kewaunee.

The first term of the circuit court to convene in Kewaunee county was held at the dance hall in the Steamboat House in July, 1859, with Judge David Taylor presiding. The lawyers in attendance were John R. Bentley, Milwaukee; C. H. Walker, Manitowoc; H. S. Pierpoint, Two Rivers; B. J. Brown, Green Bay; and C. N. Stover, Kewaunee.

No Jury cases were tried. The only criminal case on the docket was that of John Hall, Ahnepee, for larcency. The defendant, afterwards a veteran of the Civil war, was let go on his own recognizance. The first Grand Jury and the first Petit jury ever called in the county were present, every man excepting Louis Van Dyke, Red River; P. Rooney, jr., Pierce; William W. Warner, Carlton.

The members of Kewaunee county's first Grand Jury were: Orrin Warner, Willaim Van Doozer, John McDonald, Levi Parsons, jr., George W. Elliott, Jackson Van Vranken, Isaac N. McCrutchen, A. D. Eveland, Andreas Eveland, Ahnepee; John Axtell, Calvin B. Drake, David Decker, Casco; J. H. Clark, Daniel Scott, B. D. Hills, Hiram H. Fenn, Barney Nadeau, George Wilbur, Joseph Duchaslaw, Kewaunee; Louis Van Dyke, Joseph Lamieu, Red River; P. Rooney, jr., Pierce; Willaim W. Warner, Carlton.

The members of the first Petit Jury called were: Samuel Dexter, J. L. M. Parker, David Hill, Ivy Butler, Simon Hall, William Ballbeck, John Smitwick, sr., Charles Feiker, David Pa snow, Thomas Burke, George Reick, Thomas Ryan, Jacob Thayer, Thomas Haney, Joseph Lemae, John P. Arndt, Gilbert Manter, P. W. Barnes, W. N. Perry, Henry Reuter, Charles Scheba, Thomas Drury, Charles Watson, C. W. Baldwin, Charles Brandes, A. D. Lawrence and Patrick Mullen.

The following persons were admitted to citizenship: Vitalis Miller, Joseph Walender, Jes Erichsen, Heinrich Flentje, Joachem Pentje, Melchor Kleibroeck, Thomas Ryan, Peter Scheisser, John Coso, John Willschko, Anton Sipple and Edward Boutin.

Social activities were also up and doing. The Fourth of July, 1859, was duly celebrated in Kewaunee by a grand ball given at the Steamboat House by the citizens of the village. The managers of the affair were: Henry Taylor, E. P. Carter, C. R. Thayer, Charles W. Dikeman, L. W. Vaughan and Frank Boutin. The floor manager was L. P. Fisher.

Thanksgiving Day was also observed at the Steamboat House in the same manner. Manager were E. P. Carter, C. W. Dikeman, Henry Taylor, George Wilbur, L. Hammond and L. P. Fisher, with Capt. L. W. Vaughan as floor manager. The music was furnished by "Wickham's Cotillion Band," probably consisting of John Wickham and Felix Melera.

It will be realized from this resume of the political, business, educational, judicial and social life of the county in 1859 that its pioneer days were over. We were supplied with mails, newspapers, steamboats, schools, lawyers, doctors, political diversion, social amenities and beer.

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EARLY DOINGS IN KEWAUNEE

The year of 1858 was one of unusual building activity in Kewaunee. Charles Brandes erected a hotel on the present site of the Karsten hotel. Being a retired steamboat man himself, Mr. Brandes called his new hotel the "Steamboat House," and for the succeeding 18 years it was so known until it came into the ownership of Matt Erichsen, when the latter gave it the name of the "Erichsen."

The Steamboat House was the scene of much of the social life of the frontier community. It's dance hall was used for circuit court purposes until the court house, built in 1873 was ready for occupancy. Within its walls Wagner was tried, found guilty of the murder of Tom Bacon, our first criminal trial in 1861. Its walls resounded to the eloquence of Nichols, Walker, Treat, Lee, Wing, Thorp, Markham and others of our early lawyers. After the adjournment of court for the day, it was a common thing for the chairs and benches to be cleared away and the evenings devoted to dancing and merriment in which judges, lawyers, jurors and litigants joined with enthusiasm and amity.

James R. Slauson erected a large and substantial home for himself on the lake front and the following year his brothers-in-law, charles W. Dikeman and J. Henry Allen, built upon adjoining lots. For many years these three residences were the largest and most pretentious in the village. When the Slauson family moved to Racine in 1863, the Slauson home became the property of George Grimmer, who subsequently sold the house to Vojta Mashek. The Masheks disposed of it to M. J. Rudebeck. Mr. Dikeman built just south of the Slauson home in 1858 and lived there until 1863, when he commenced milling operations in Coryville. The Dikeman home then became the property of Lyman Walker, who disposed of it to W. D. Hitchcock in 1867. Hitchcock sold it to the late Frank Brunchkorst, whose heirs now own it.

J. Henry Allen built a home adjoining the Dikeman place in which he lived until 1862, when he sold the building to W. D. Hitchcock. Later the house came into the possession of Votja Mashek (1868). The Allen building was torn down to make way for the present home of L. Albert Karel.

Henry Taylor, local manager of the Taylor & Cunningham Co., although a bachelor, built a home on Harrison street, just west of the present Hamachek home. He lived there until his removal to Mountx Pleasant, Wis. in 1864, when it came into the ownership of the late Joseph Duvall.

B. D. Hills built the house on Kilbourn street now owned by Nick Kuffan about this time and lived there with his bride. The large frame house just east of Riverside cemetary, now owned by Albert Hauser, was owned and lived in by Dexter D. Garland. Levi W. Vaughan had a home on Ellis street upon the present site of the Sinkula home and Capt. Nelson Boutin lived upon an adjoining place for a time and afterwards in a house upon the site where lives Louis Trottman now. The Finleys and Cogdons lived on Ellis street near the present site of the Ford garage and the Hammonds lived in the house now owned by John Kacerovsky on Kilbourn street.

Around these homes in the pioneer days centered the social life of kewaunee, probably the most refined, exclusive and brilliant in its history. The Allens, Browns, Cunninghans Carters and Hills were college folk and of New England breeding, several of them Bostonians. The Slausons, Dikemans and Walkers were of old Western Reserve stock, The Finleys, Hammonds and Cogdons were of educated and refined Pennsylvania blood, the Garlands were from Maine. Thrown into backwoods surroundings these famileis united in close social relations.

Their first movement was to secure regular church services and their first pastor was the Rev. Cyrus J. Fairbanks, of the old New England Fairbanks family. A long, low rambling structure known as the parsonage was built by the people upon the present site of the Eongregationalist church building on the hill and here Mr. Peep and Mr. Fairbanks lived. In 1861, a Congregational church was organized and the Rev. J. E. Donaldson became its pastor, remaining for four years. Sunday schools were also carried on. The men organized debating clubs and the women benevolent sewing circles. The dancing parties of that day were models of old fashioned propriety and examples of refined exchanges of courtesy. They were all young people and in their efforts to create their own entertainment they spared no time or money.

On one occasion, they decided to have a masque ball, but no masques could be obtained nearer than Manitowoc. Capt. Nelson Boutin and "Squire" Dikeman were appointed a committee to go down to Manitowoc and procure the necessary false-faces. They set out on foot and made the journey in two days. On their return, loaded with their masques, the two men sat down on a log on the Indian trail to rest. A settler's boy came down the path, driving a cow and whistling. Selecting two of the most hideous false-faces in their collection the two kewaunee men adjusted them on themselves and waited the lad's coming. The boy saw them, pauses a moment in horror and astonishment, gave a piercing yell and started off over trees and bushes. One of the narrators said he believed that the Two Creek boy was running yet. He may have been one of the Highland McMiliins.

The first great social event of the community, in which people from Ahnepee, Carlton and Coryville participated in large numbers, was the "house warming" given by the Slauson family when they moved into their new home on Lake street in 1858. Printed invitations were issued and sent out to all of Mr. Slauson's employees, his neighbors and the prominent early residents of the near-by towns. It partook of a county event.

Prior to 1859, many clearings and log cabins began to make their appearance along the rude highways leading into the village. As early as 1856, Xavier Gallenberger, Conrad Naser, Anton Bach, Frederick Poser, Peter and Jacob Graff and John Borgman began farm homes just south of the village. Further down the Carlton road, Joseph Schuller, Frank and Joseph Pauly, Franz Mastalir and oliver G. Rowse had settlements.

On or near the Franklin road lived Robert Dalziel, David Seeman, Michael Hardtke, Daniel Scott, and further out, two pioneer Bohemian settlers, Joseph Stasney and Joseph Blaha had established themselves. Just south of Blaha and Stasney the first Polish settler located. His name was Stanislaus Sosnoski and he was there in 1856. Further out was a German settlement begun as early as 1855 by Christian Peters, Frederick Tegge, John Dobbert, Charles Popp, Ludwig Martin, Charles Brockman, Frederick Pilgrim and Isadore Mathie.

Just west of the village Lowell P. Fisher and Arthur Calhoun had farm homes near the present cemetery, but beyond their places it was a wilderness until the Moore home at the Footbridge was reached. Near "Montpelier hill," Barney Nadeau had a clearing and a home. At the Plude or Molle Bridge lived Joseph Plude and west of him Christian Meisner. There came a long stretch of unbroken wilderness until the Coryville settlement was reached, where in close community lived Abner Cory, John Schneider, John Smithwick, David Lonergan, Dennis Shinnick, Thomas Ryan and Joseph Wilmott.

On the so-called river road, the inhabitants were Frederick Bohne, Louis Bregger, Lorenz and Martin Lutz.

The road leading north to Ahnepee was long and lonesome. The first house was the Daniel Lane place (later the Shea home) and then came an unbroken stretch until the Lauscher hill, near which lived Peter Lauscher, John Webber, Conrad Meyer, Dennis and John Donovan, Mathias Rock and Herman Bree. The "lake shore drive" was also long and lonesome and but two homes are recalled for many miles--those of John Stoffels and John Blazier. We may, and probably not, inadvertantly failed to mention other settlers living near, but the names of those given are most prominently in evidence upon the records.

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The years of 1856 and 1857 were memorable in the history of both the town and the county of Kewaunee. The county had been organized in November, 1856, but little had been done to establish any well-defined government at the county seat until Edward Decker, deputy county clerk, moved from Casco to Kewaunee and assumed charge of county affairs.

The first move of Mr. Decker was to erect a one-story frame building on Ellis street upon the site of the present Wing block. Here, for the succeeding 16 years, in a long, low, unpainted frame shanty, centered the principal affairs of the county. They were known as the "county buildings." The first of the series of shanty buildings was occupied as an office for the county clerk; to this Mr. Decker added another addition in which he lived then in 1859, he built on another addition in which he printed the Kewaunee Enterprise. Other additions were added for the accommodation of the register of deeds and the county treasurer. Judge David Taylor held his sessions of the Circuit court in the Dance hall of Charles Grandes' hotel, the Steamboat House. It is related that the Judge stood at the window of his court room an interested spect tor while a number of angry villagers carried an unscrupulous lawyer who had excited their animosity, through the streets, passed his court room, upon a rail. Lawyer Neff was given a ride out of town on a rail.

Up to Aug. 1, 1857, the office of the register of deeds was by special act of the county board, held in the residence of Dr. Parsons, the register, at Ahnepee. Later, the doctor made B. D. Hills, Kewaunee, his deputy and the latter kept the books in his store in Kewaunee near the south pier. Mr. Decker moved into town from Casco in the summer of 1857.

The summer of 1856 was also memorable from another event. The sidewheel steam Cleveland began making regular trips along the west shore as far as Green Bay, affording the billages of Ahnepee and Kewaunee regular weekly water communications. The Cleveland was the forerunner of the Goodrich line. She was subsequently stripped of her machinery and upper works and became a sail vessel--a three-masted barkentine. Among the members of her crew were Capt. A. E. Goodrich and Capt. Fred Pabst of beer fame.

Notable arrivals during the year 1856 were Wojta Stransky and Brandes afterward became priminent in the business affairs of the village.

Wojta Stransky, son of a miller in Bohemia, set out along at the age of 22 to seek his fortune in America. On the sailing ship coming over he met a Bohemian named Franz Chihacek, ank, being the only ones aboard ship talking the Bohemian language, they resolved to stick together. Landing at Montreal they came on to Milwaukee, where for the succeeding two years they came on to a saloon and ran it together. In the spring of 185
Mr. Stransky came to Kewaunee and found employment as a carpenter in the Slauson mills. Two years later he built a frame building

on Ellis street, where the Stransky meat market was located for many years. He was Kewaunee's first meat dealer. He was succeeded by his brother, Henry. For 73 years, a meat market has occupied the site where Mr. Stransky first established it in 1858. The year following his locating at Kewaunee, he married Anna Cihacek, the daughter of his companion to America on his sea voyage. His daughter, Josephine, became the second wife of Wenzel Seuk and is still a resident of the city. The activities of Wojta Stransky in the life of Kewaunee would fill a volume. He was particularily active in inducing Bohemian emigration to the county and for years was the foremost man of that nationality in the county.

In 1861 he was elected sheriff of the county--the first Bohemian to hold a county office. During the Decker regime, from 1858-1868, Mr. Stransky was the chief lieutenant of Mr. Decker in county affairs. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Vincent Stepan, the pioneer tanner. For many years subsequent to 1868 he owned and lived at "Stransky's flour mills" in West Kewaunee., In 1877 he was elected county judge. Wojta Stransky was a man of unusual force and determination and left a lasting impression upon the community to which he came just two years out from his native town of Krok, a name he perpetuated and gave to his town. Much of my Knowledge of early life in Kewaunee came to me from the lips of Mr. Stransky, who was a close observer and an interesting reconteur of stories of pioneer life.

In 1856 also came Charles Brandes, fresh from the shipwreck of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic on Lake Erie, of which he was one of the six survivors--taken from the water by a passing steamer after suffering seven hours in the water. Mr. Brandes came from Germany in 1847, followed the lakes for seven years and was steward of the Atlantic at the time of her shipwreck. Upon coming to Kewaunee, he took charge of the Slauson & Company boarding house on "The Point" and conducted it until about 1858, when he built the Steamboat House (now the Karsten), which he conducted for eight years and then went into the brewery business. He married Augusta Lorenz, and his family is represented in Kewaunee today by his daughter Augusta, Mrs. Lousi Albert Cowell. In this connection, it might be well to state that Mr. Brandes was at one time the owner of the Stransky flouring mills in West Kewaunee, selling that property in 1868 to Mr. Stranky.

John Murphy, five years out from County Limerick, with his wife and children, sailed into Kewaunee on a fish boat with Vaughan, Hughes, Scammon and Smith in March, 1856. They came here to farm, but the prospect of farming looked discouraging and they settled on the north side of the river, just across its mouth and found employment in the mills, while Jimmy learned the fishing business under the skillful teachings of Ben Boutin. The Murphys were the first representatives of the Irish race in pioneer Kewaunee and they all made good.

Prior to 1857, the entire business of the village was in the hands of the two milling companies, Slausons and Co., and Taylor, Cunningham and Co. In the spring of 1857, Hills & Johnson (subsequently Hills & Carter) established a store here. But we have Mr. Hill's own account of his early activities and we will let him tell the story in his own words:

"I was born and brought up in Hancock, New Hampshire, and was induced to come west in 1854 to Milwaukee and for the succeeding year or two taught school at Delafield and Summit, Wis. Willard B. Johnson, Milwaukee, owned some land near Kewaunee and induced me to accompany him in July, 1856. We came up on a side wheel boat, probably the Cleveland. We looked over the town site and returned to Milwaukee. I taught school that winter at Summit. The next spring I returned to Kewaunee, bought about 600 acres of lots for $600 and began the building of a store on the lake front just across the street from the present home of Mrs. C. W. Read. I started my store that season, sleeping in the second story. I was deputy county register of deeds and justice of the peace and kept the registration books in my store. I drew many of the first land conveyances. In the summer of 1858, I returned to New Hampshire, married Mary Ransom and brought my wife to Kewaunee, where we occupied a small house on the hill near the present site of the Congregational church, which had been built as a Methodist parsonage for the Rev. Mr. Fairbanks, a Methodist minister, whose son, Hiram, afterward became a Catholic priest and was stationed at Milwaukee for many years. A church was organized here in 1857-1858. My father-in-law, the Rev. Calvin N. Ransom, a Congregationalist minister, held a series of revival meetings here in 1859. Ransom A. Moore, son of Seth, was named for Mr. Ransom. In 1859 I built the south pier. The Goodrich people had had some trouble with proprietors of the north pier and they told me to hang out a red flag when my pier was ready for business. This I did and from then on regular steamers always stopped at my pier.

"My partner after 1859 was Henry W. Carter, a cousin of my wife, who was a native of Concord, N. H., but had been in the grocery business in Boston before coming here and had a little money. Carter was a suave, be-spoken Eastern man, who never married, dying two years after he left Kewaunee in 1866, in Colorado. In 1860, we shipped one thousand cords of hemlock bark by vessel from which I paid Joshua Hathaway 25 cents a cord on the tree. Hathaway owned condiderable land near the village. I well remember Capt. Pabst who sailed the steamer Comet to my pier in the early days. In 1864-'65 I entered the government service in a civil capacity and engaged in settling commissary accounts at Camp Nelson and Camp Burnside, while my partner conducted the business and went to Columbus, Ohio, and engaged in the insurance business.

"While we were living at Kewaunee, we were visited by a Miss Miner, a Milwaukee school teacher, who subsequently married Judge Downer, who established the Downer college at Milwaukee.

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LaSALLE AND HENNEPIN IN KEWAUNEE

The most renowned of the early explorers of the Northwest were Sieur de La Salle and the Belgian priest, Father Louis Hennepin, chaplain to LaSalle's first expedition. In spring of 1679, LaSalle built a t0-ton sail vessel called the Griffin and in August of that year sailed for the upper lakes. They arrived at Mackinac and Hennepin writes: "On the second of September we weighed anchor and sailed into the lake of the Illinois and came to an island just at the mouth of the Bay of the Puans, lying about 40 leagues from Misselimakenak. It is inhabited by some savages of the nation called Poutowatamis with whom some of the men M. LaSalle had spent the year before and had bartered a great quantity of furs and skins."

Further, Hennepin writes: "M. LaSalle, without anybody's advise, resolved to send back his ship to Niagara, laden with furs and skins to discharge his debts. Our pilot with five men with him, were therefore sent back and ordered to return with all imaginable speed to join us toward the southern part of the lake. They sailed the 18th of September with a westerly wind and fired a gun to take their leave. Though the wind was favorable, it was never known what course they steered or how they perished." The Griffin was never again heard from.

The following day of the sailing of the Griffin from Washington Island, La Salle, Hennepin, Father Zenobe Membre and Father Gavriel de la Bourde, with 10 men in four canoes set out from the Pottawottamie village to coast south along the west shore of the lake. Kah-que-dos, the historian of his tribe, says the village was on the south side of the island. It was the beginning of a series of tragedies. Just about one year later, Father Gabriel was "knocked on the head" and killed by Illinois Indians. In 1686, Father Zenobe perished with the remnant of LaSalle's colony on the coast of Texas and La Salle himself was slain the next year by his own men.

La Salle found a Pottawottamie village at or near Kewaunee and it was near here he and his party made a stand against what he believed to be hostile savages at a place "where the coast was high and steep and exposed to the Northeast."

The writer has gone over LaSalle and Hennepin's narratives with Capt. Anton M. Jessen of the coast guard, a man familiar with every mile of the coast of the west shore south from Washington Island, and from the data and facts given, we are agreed that the first stopping place of the party was on Plum Island, midway from the island to the mainland; that their second camping ground was at or near Baileys Harbor; their third at Whitefish Bay point, from when on the morning of Oct. 1 they paddled south and met the adventures told in their narratives. We arefurther agreed that the place where LaSalle found the Indian village was on Leindecker's hill at Kewaunee--the only part of the coast for miles which is "high and steep and exposed to the Northeast." It was near here also where La Salle saved his canoes from shipwreck and that Hennepin carried old Father Gabriel ashore upon his back, and where they remained until they could get provisions from the neighboring village.

The distance from Whitefish Bay Point to Kewaunee is from 30 to 36 miles or from 10 to 12 leagues, the distance LaSalle and Hennepin claim they paddled from the "point of rock covered with bushes," where they camped for two days.

La Salle says they came to the village of the Pottawattomies where "the coast was high and steep and exposed to the Northeast." That he placed himself in a defensible position and sent to the village three leagues (nine miles) off for provisions. If the village was at Kewaunee, then the place he established to defend himself was on an eminence along the shore line miles south somewhere near the Drab or St. Peter farm in the Town of Carlton.

There are some discrepancies in the statements of LaSalle and Hennepin as to distances. The village they passed where the Indians came upon the shore to receive them may have been the village of Black Earth, just three leagues or nine miles from Kewaunee. The company was accompanied by a savage, who unquestionably knew of the villages along the shore. South of "Sand Bay the the coast is low and sandy for many miles. Our opinion is that the "Eminence" upon which they made their stand at Kewaunee and that it was to the Black Earth village in Carlton that the three men were sent by La Salle for provisions for his starving party.

La Salle's story, told in an interview preserved in manuscript, a copy of which the writer examined in the rooms of the Minnesota State Historical society, is as follows:

"His ship left Pottawottamie Island Sept. 18, and was shipwriecked not known exactly where in Lake Huron. The party left next day (Sept. 19) in four canoes--14 men in all. The route was south toward the mainland, a distance of four good leagues (12 miles) from the Pottawottamies. They had to land at a place about half way and remained there six days. On the 25th went on until into the night, but had to land on a bare rock and stay there two days. On the 28th left at noon and went till far into the night when they had to disembark on a point of rock covered with bushes--spent two days there. Left there Oct. 1, and in 19 leagues (30 miles) came to another village of Pottawottamies where the coast was high and steep and exposed to the northeast. Placed himself on a defensible point and sent to the village three leagues off for provisions. In the meantime, a party of savages came to where he was and he had them seat themselves at the foot of the eminence on which he was camped; had the trees cut away for greater security. Left Oct. 2 and navigated for four days along the bank. It was bordered by steep slopes up to the lake, so that it was difficult to find a place to disembark--every evening they had to climb to the top with the canoes and loads by reason of the danger from the waves. On Oct.28, they arrived at the head of the lake, where they landed."

Father Hennepin thus tells of the same voyage: "We left the Pottawottamies on the 19th of September to continue our voyage, being 14 men in all in four canoes. I had the conduct of the same but the smallest though it carried 500 weight and two men, but my fellow being newly come from Europe, and consequently unskilled to manage these sort of boats, I had the whole trouble upon me in any stormy weather. The other three canoes were laden with a smith's forge and instruments and tools for carpenters, joiners, and hewers, besides our goods and arms.

"We steered to the south toward the continent from which the island of the Pottawottamies is near four leagues distant; but about the middle of the way in the night time we were surprised with a sudden storm, whereby we were in great danger. The waves came into our canoes and the night was so dark that we had much to do to keep company together. However, we got ashore the next day where we continued till the lake grew calm again, which was four days after. In the meantime our savages went hunting, but could kill nothing but a porcupine which made our gourds and Indian corn more more relishing.

"The weather being fair, we continued our voyage the 25th and rowed all the day and best part of the night all along the western coast of the Lake of Illinois; but the wind growing too high for us we thought fit to land upon a rock, where we had nothing to shelter ourselves against the snow and rain but our blankets. We continued there two days, having made a little fire with the wood the waves did supply us with.

"The 28th we proceeded on our voyage but the wind forced us toward night on a rock covered with thick bushes, where we remained three days and there made an end of all our provisions which consisted of gourds and Indian corn we had bought from the Pottawottamies. Our canoes were so loaded that we could not provide ourselves for a longer time and we expected to find provisions enough on our way.

=P/ "We left that dismal place the 1st of October and after 12 leagues (36 miles) rowing, though fasting, came to another village of the Pottawottamies, who came upon the shore to receive us. But M. La Salle would not suffer anyone to land, lest his men should run away and, notwithstanding the bad weather, we followed him three leagues (nine miles) further. We were in so great danger that he flung himself into the water with his three men, and carried ashore their canoe upon their sholders, for else it would have been broken to pieces. We were all obliged to do the same and by this means saved our canoes and goods. I carried upon my back that good man, Father Gabriel, whose great age did not permit him to venture himself into the water.

"As we had no manner of acquaintance with the savages of the village near which we landed, our men prepared themselves to make a vigorous defense in case they were attacked and in order to do it, possessed ourselves of a rising ground, where we could not be surprised, and where we might make head against a great number of savages. We sent afterwards three men to buy provisions in the village with a calumet or pipe of peace, which the Pottawottamies of the Island had given us. I forgot to mention that when they made us the present they observed a great many ceremonies and because that calumet of peace is the most sacred thing amongst savages, I think fit to describe same in the next chapter.

"We left that place on the second of October and continued our voyage all along the coast of the lake, which is so steep that we could hardly find any place to land and the violence of the wind obliged us to drag our canoes sometimes to the top of the rocks to prevent their being dashed to pieces by the waves. The stormy weather lasted four days, during which we suffered very much, for every time we went ashore we were forced to step into the water and carry our canoes upon our shoulders, and to do the like when we embarked again. The water being very cold the most of us were sick, and our provisions failed us again, which together with the fatigues of rowing, caused old Father Gabriel to faint away in such am manner, that I verily thought he could not live; however, I brought him again to his senses by means of some confection of Hyacinth, which I found very useful in our voyages. We had no other subsistance than a handful of Indian corn once every four and 20 hours, which we roasted or else boiled in water, and yet we rowed almost every day from morning till night."

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OUR FIRST ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS

In an article entitled "The Organization of Kewaunee County," printed in The Press (Kewaunee) a few weeks ago, I gave the correct version of the actual organization, but there were two ineffectual attempts to organize the county prior to 1856 and that the full story may be told, I am writing the details in this article.

Kewaunee county was set off from Door by the Legislature of 1852. Three of our first pioneers, Hugh M. Ritter, John Volk and Abraham Hall, united in calling an election on May 10, 1852, at "The house of John Volk at the mouth of the Kewaunee river," for the purpose of organizing the Town of Kewaunee, at that time constituting the whole county. The judges of this election were George W. Rosier, Edwin M. Shaw and John Volk. John W. Lee was chosen election clerk. Sixteen men from the three settlements in the county, Wolf River and Sand Bay men came in fish boats. The electors were George W. Rosier, John M. Hughes, John O. Volk, John Volk, Edwin M. Shaw, Orrin Warner, John W. Lee, Rufus Andrews, John McNally, Francis Trudell, Nathaniel Wickham, Charles Nutt, Levi P. Merrick, Charles Nelson, John Kelly and William P. Dutton.

At this spring election, the first town officers of the town of Kewaunee were chosen. They were: John Volk, John McNally and Orrin Warner, supervisors; Abraham Hall, clerk; John O. Volk, treasurer; Abraham Hall, Supt. of Schools; Hugh K. Ritter, assessor; John M. Hughes, Edwin M. Shaw and Hugh M. Ritter, constables.

Of the electors present, Rosier, Hughes, Warner, Andrews and Dutton are known to have been from Wolf River; McNally from Sand Bay; the Volks, Wickham, and Trudell were from Kewaunee. We have no knowledge of Shaw, Lee, Nutt, Merrick, Nelson and Kelly. They may have been employed in Volk's mill, Hall's mill or the Ritter & McNally mill, or perhaps, transient fishermen along the shore.

Another election, the general presidential election of 1852 at which Franklin Pierce was elected president, was held at the same place in November. At this election there were 23 votes cast, the following men voting: John Volk, Abner Cory, William. T. Jones, H. C. York, John Schneider, George F. Finch, Francis Luscher, John Kelly, Nathaniel Wickham, Joseph Secor, Peter Rando, Lewey Rando, S. C. Tiler, Gunder Hanson, Nathaniel Emery John Ziba, John S. Monroe, Ethel Penny, Edward Tweedale and E. J. Merrick.

Apr. 5, 1853, an annual town meeting was held at the house of Mr. Volk at which 19 voters appeared. The new voters participating in this election were: John Mathou, Thomas Lockwood, Andrew Scott, and Nathaniel M. Emery. The judges of the election were John O. Volk, John M. Hughes and Francis Trudell. The election clerk was H. M. York.

Abraham Hall was re-elected town clerk. The most important business transacted was the determination to lay out a "county road" along the lakeshore from the southern boundary line of the county to Hall's mill on the Wolf river. Nathan Daniels made the survey.

Dec. 12, 1853, the town board of Kewaunee, acting as a county board, resolved to divide the county into three towns. The town of Sand Bay extended eight miles north from the Manitowoc county line to the present city limits of Kewaunee on the south and west to the Brown county line. The town of Kewaunee extended eight miles north from the north line of Sand Bay (taking in the Alaska lakes) and west to the Brown county line; all of the rest of the county to the Door county line constituted the town of Wolf. An election for the town of Sand Bay was called at the house of Hugh M. Ritter for Apr., 1854, and John McNally, Hiram Cogswell and Bradfort White were appointed judges of election.

An election for the town of Kewaunee was called in April, 1854, at the house of John Volk. John O. Volk, Thomas Jackson and Francis Trudell were appointed election judges. An election for the town of Wolf was called also for April of 1854 at the House of Abraham Hall and Abner Cory, Orrin Warner and Edward Tweedale were appointed judges of election.

June 24, k854, the board resolved to lay out a highway from Wolf River to Green Bay and A. Hall, O. Warner and M. Simon were appointed "viewers."

At the November election in 1854, county officers were elected as follows: Register of deeds, Henry Berthol, county clerk, W. H. Blackwell; county treasurer, A. Hall.

June 24, 1854, an attempted meeting of a county board was held at which John Volk acted as chairman and W. H. Blackwell as clerk pro tem.

These several attempts to organize the county were all abortive and no practical result were obtained until after the election in November 1856. The record of these several meetings is interesting, however, from the standpoint of real history, showing the efforts of the pioneers to cut loose from Manitowoc county and establish a county of their own. The personalities of many of the first pioneers are lost to us. For instance, Henry Barthol, the first pioneer elected register of deeds, John W. Lee, Edwin M. Shaw, Hiram Cogswell are wholly unknown to any of the present generation. It is likely that many of the men voting were transient fishermen who never had a permanent abode in the county or workmen employed in the Volk, Hall and Ritter & McNally Mills.

The facts contained in this article are not matters of public record at the court house,--our actual official records only extending back to November, 1856, They are all contained in a book which has recently come to the knowledge of the writer, preserved by one of the pioneers. Their authenticacy can be relied upon.

Of these original pioneers and builders, who in truth may be said to be founders of the county, the descendents of only three are now known to be living in the county,--Hall, Warner and Tweedale. Capt. Abraham Hall was a lake mariner and lost his schooner on the sands of Two Rivers point in 1847. The next year he came to Kewaunee and associated himself with the Volks in the mill business. In 1852, he built a mill on the Wolf river. He inaugurated the system of scowing produce down the Wolf river and built the first craft of that kind used upon the river. He was a quiet, unassuming man, religious by nature and methodical in his business habits. He married Harriet, oldest daughter of Orrin Warner, and this aged lady is still living Algoma, the oldest living resident of Kewaunee county. Capt. Hall was the first town clerk of Kewaunee and was elected the first county treasurer of Kewaunee county. He died at Algoma many years ago.

Orrin Warner, one of the original supervisors of the town, died at his home in Algoma some years since. Two sons, Simon and Orrin, and two daughters are still living in the county.

George W. Rosier at one time owned a good part of the present city of Algoma, known to early settlers as the "Rosier place."

Francis Trudell was a French-Canadian and was the pioneer blacksmith. He lived at different times in Kewaunee, Coryville and Montpelier and was the father of Alex, William and others. Two of his sons, Joseph and Frank, lost their lives in the Civil war while serving with the Kewaunee company.

William T. Jones, an elector at the November election of 1852, was a carpenter, coming here in the employ of the Volks. He was the builder of many of the first structures erected in the village of Kewaunee and before the war lived in a small frame building located about where the Salkowsky garage now stands. He was the father of William Drury Jones, the war veteran, who is a participant in the "graveyard case" now pending in our courts and it is over the grave of the wife of this pioneer that the controversy is waged. Mr. Jones built the Dikeman mills in West Kewaunee in 1863.

Warner, McNally, Ritter, Trudell, Tweedale, Hall, Schneider and Cory lived on in the county and died here. The others vanished and the personalities of several of them are wholly unknown to the present generation living here.

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DETONTY, THE LION HEAD, IN KEWAUNEE

The most romantic and chivalric character among the early explorers of the Northwest was Henri de Tonty the Italian lieutenant of La Salle. He was known as "Bras de Fer," or "Iron Arm" by the savages. He had served with the French army for seven years before coming to America with La Salle and had lost a hand in battle in Sicily. He replaced the hand with one made of metal, over which he wore a glove, and he used this iron hand with great effect and to the great fear of the Indians.

De Tonty visited the Pottawottamie village at Kewaunee on no less than two occasions. The first visit was during the time of his famous flight from the Iriquois Indians in the fall of 1680 and the second time was when he made the peaceful voyage up the lake and stopped with the St. Cosme party of missionaries in 1698.

Through the influence of the Prince of Conti, de Tonty was attached to La Salle's expedition and sailed with the great explorer from France in July, 1678. He assisted La Salle in the construction of the Griffin at Niagara in the spring of 1679 and arrived with him at Mackinac on that vessel in August of that year. At Mackinac, he was sent by La Salle after some deserters and directed to meet the main party at St. Joseph, while La Salle and Hennepin sailed on the Griffin for Pottawottamie island, from whence they sent the Griffin back to Niagara and made the canoe voyage down the west shore of the lake as narrated in a previous article in this series.

De Tonty rejoined the expedition at St. Joseph and proceeded with it into the Illinois country, where La Salle established a fort. In the fall of 1679, La Salle set out overland for Niagara and left de Tonty in command of the Illois fort. Here his men deserted him and left him with two priests and three men; the Indians became hostile, captured and killed old Father Gabriel, took de Tonty prisoner and condemned him to death, but finally permitted him to go free. In the fall, he made his way with Father Zenobius and three men to the shores of Lake Michigan and fled north, paddling in a conoe until All Saints day (Nov. 1) , when they were wrecked "20 leagues from the village of the Pottawottamies."

Father Zenobius says, however, in his account of the retreat: "Our canoe often failed us and leaked onall sides. After some days we had to leave it in the wood and make the rest of our journey by land."

It was to this village the famished men were fleeing for succor. Father Zenobius had accompanied La Salle and Hennepin the previous year and knew of the Pottawottamies in a village at Kewaunee. De Tonty was unacquainted with the shore and his only knowledge of the Pottawottamie villages must have come to him through the priest. There were at least two large Pottawottamie villages known to Father Zenobius--the one on Washington Island and the one at Kewaunee, but from de Tonty's account of their wanderings, the village they sought was, the one at Kewaunee.

That we are not alone in this belief is evidenced by a footnote to de Tonty's narrative given by Miss Kellogg in her "Narratives of the Early Northwest," in which the writer says: " location of this Pottawottamie village is not certainly known; it appears to have been one on the lake shore mentioned in 1698 by St. Cosme as being on the eve of abandonment."

St. Cosme describes the village as being "20 leagues from the crossing of the bay" between Washington Island and the mainland. Twenty leagues or 60 miles is the exact distance from the northerly point of the Door county peninsula to Kewaunee. Confirming this, is the narrative of La Salle and Hennepin who found a village at Kewaunee and the traditions related by Simon Kah-que-dos that his tribe had a village at Kewaunee for 600 years.

Twenty leagues from the village they were fleeing to, de Tonty and his companions were shipwrecked or obliged to abandon their canoes. Twenty leagues from Kewaunee along the lake shore would locate this shipwreck near Sheboygan. Leaving a man in charge of his goods at the scene of the shipwreck, de Tonty set off with three companions for the Pottawottamie village to the north. Sick, suffering from fever and starvation, living upon garlic dug out from under the snow, the famished men journeyed on, reaching the village on St. Martin's day (Nov. 14) only to find their Indian inhabitants gone to their winter hunting quarters farther up the peninsula. Living on frozen gourds (pumpkins and squash) probably found abandoned by the Indians in their huts, and a few kernels of corn, they set out to follow the villagers.

The hut described by de Tonty where he stored such provisions as he could find and where the Frenchman he had left in charge of his goods at the scene of the shipwreck overtook him, just have been in the vicinity of Clay Banks--two leagues or two hours sail south of the "Portage to Sturgeon Creek."

After finding the Indians, de Tonty remained with them on the peninsula all of that winter, while Father Zenobius went back to the St. Francis mission at DePere, where Father Allouez was established.

The puzzling thing in de Tonty's marrative is where he found the one small canoe with which he portaged across to "Sturgeon Creek." It may have been one he found and confiscated at the Pottawottamie village or it may have been his own, repaired after the shipwreck and paddled north by the Frenchman de Boisrondet. the man he had left behind, who overtook him at Clay Banks. But more than likely, is was an abandoned canoe found at the village.

Some years ago, in the neighborhood of Mishicot, an ancient sword was found and many believed this to be the weapon of de Tonty. It may have been, but his wanderings up the west shore of the lake were undoubtedly confined to a line of travel along the beach and his search for food and his adventures in finding the Pottawottamie village and the pursuit of its inhabitants were all local to the Kewaunee-Door peninsula.

The best of history is de Tonty's own narrative. No other story of the flight to the Pottawottamie village on the lake is known to exist unless it is that of Father Zenobius, which we also present with this article. The real trials and tribulations of de Tonty and Father Zenobius occurred on the Door-Kewaunee peninsula and are important contributions to out local history.

Companions of de Tonty on this famous retreat on the west shores of Lake Michigan were Father Zenobius Membre, Sieur de Boisrondet and two faithful French followers. Following is de Tonty's own account of the retreat after the murder of old Father Gabriel by the Indians in Illinois country:

-de Tonty's Memoir-

"The next day we recrossed the river to look for our equipment and after waiting until noon we embarked and reached the lake on the Illinois by short journeys, always hoping to meet with the good Father. After having sailed on this lake till All Saint's day, we were wrecked, 20 leagues from the village of the Pottowatamis. Our provisions failing us, I left a man to take care of our things and went off by land, but, as I had a fever constantly on me and my legs swollen, we did not arrive till St. Martin's day. During this time we lived on nothing but wild garlic which we were obliged to grab up from under the snow. When we arrived we found no savages; they had gone to their winter quarters. So we were obliged to go into their wilds, where we obtained hardly as much as two handfuls of Indian corn a day and some frozen gourds which we piled up in a cabin at the water's side.

"While we were gleaning in the wilds, a Frenchman whom we had left at the cache came to the cabin where we had left our little store of provisions. He thought we had put them there for him and therefore did not spare them. We were very much surprised, as we were starting off for Missilimakinak to find him in the cabin. He had arrived three days before. We had much pleasure in seeing him, and much regret to see our provisions partly consumed. We did not delay to embark, and after two leagues sail, the wind having arisen off shore, I came to land. We saw a fresh trail, and I directed that it should be followed. It was that of the Poutouatamis village, who had made a portage to the Bay of the Puans (Green Bay). The next day, weak as we were, we carried our little canoe and all our things into this bay, to which there is a league portage. We embarked in a creek called Sturgeon Creek, and turned to the right at hazard not knowing where to go. After sailing for a league we found the same number of cabins, which led us to expect soon to find savages.

"Five leagues from this place we were stopped by the wind for a week, which compelled us to consume the few provisions we had collected together, and we were without anything. At last we held a council to see what we should do and disparing of being able to come up with the savages, everyone asked to return to the village, since there was wood there, so we might die warm. The wind lulling, we embarked and set off. On entering Sturgeon Creek we saw a fire and went to it. It was made by savages who had just gone away. We thought they had

gone to their village and determined to go there, but the creek having been frozen in the night, we could not proceed in our canoe. We made shoes of the late Father Gabriel's cloak, having no leather. We were to have started in the morning. One of my men having eaten some pare-flesche, was very ill. As I was urging our starting two Outawas savages came up, who led us to where the Poutouatamis lived. We found some Frenchmen there who received us very kindly. I spent the winter with them, and Father Zenobius left us to pass the winter with the Jesuit Fathers at the end of the bay (DePere). When I left his place in spring for Missilimakinak, we had hardly recovered from the miseries which we had suffered from hunger and cold during the 34 hours. We reached this Missilimakinak about Corpus Christi in 1680. M. de La Salle arrived some time afterwards, on his way to seek us at the illinois, with M. de La Salle."

Father Zenobius' story of the retreat is as follows: "The Sieur de Tonty and de Boisrondet and two other Frenchmen, with myself, had still 80 leagues to make to the Pottawottamies. Our canoe often failed us and leaked on all sides. After some days we had to leave it in the woods and make the rest of our journey by land, walking barefooted over the ice and snow. I made shoes for my comapanions and myself of Father Gabriel's cloak. As we had no compass, we frequently got lost, and found ourselves in the evening where we had started in the morning, with no other food than acorns and little roots. At last, after 15 days' march, we killed a deer which was a great help to us. The Sieur de Boisrondet lost us and for at least 10 days we thought him dead. As he had a tin cup he melted it to make balls for his gun, which had no flint. By firing it with coal, he killed some turkeys, on which he lived during that time. At last we fortunately met at the Pottawottamie village, where their chief Ononghis se, quite well known among those natives, welcomed us most cordially. He used to say that he knew only three great captains--M. de Frontenac, M. de La Salle and himself. The chief harangued all his people who contributed to furnish us food. Not one of us could stand from weakness; we were all like skeleton, the Sieur de Tonty extremely sick; but being a little recruited, I found some Indian going to the bay of the Fetid (Green Bay) where the Jesuits have a house. I accordingly set out for it, and cannot express the hardships I had to undergo on the way. The Sieur de Tonty followed us soon after with the rest. We cannot sufficiently acknowledge the charity of these good fathers displayed toward us until the thaws began, when we set out with Father Enjalran in a canoe for Missilimakinak, hoping to find news there from Canada."

It will be noted from de Tonty's story that it was the Pottawottamie Indians from the Kewaunee village that the famished Frenchmen met in the Sturgeon Bay country where they had gone for the winter hunting. Father Zenobius perished eight years later with the La Salle colony on the Texas coast.

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REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS

The Towns of Carlton, Frederickton, Kewaunee, Montpelier, Casco, Red River and Ahnepee were fully organized and town officers elected at the April election in 1857. The county board for that year comprised this membership: Bradford R. White, Carlton; George Ohx, Frederickton; L. P. Fisher, Kewaunee; Carlton F. Hall, Montpelier; James Larkin, Casco; Joseph Lemaux, Red River; and James A. Defaut, Ahnepee. L. P. Fisher was elected chairman.

At the meeting of the board Nov. 10, 1857, Mr. Ohx introduced a resolution, which was carried, changing the name of the town of Frederickton to Franklin and at the same meeting it was voted that after Apr. 1, 1858 that the Town of Carlton should become a part of the Town of Kewaunee. At the June, 1858, meeting of the board, however, this resolution was rescinded and Carlton was permitted to retain its dignity as a separate town.

The county board appointed John Axtell, Joseph Lamaux and Abner Cory commissioners of the poor.

At the April election, 1858, the following members of the county board were elected: Carlton, Elisha B. Dear; Franklin, George Ohx; Kewaunee, James R. Slauson; Coryville, Robert Dalziel; Montpelier, Augustus M. McAllister; Casco Michael Arndt; Red River, Joseph Lamieaux; Ahnepee, Mathias Simon.

A contest for the chairmanship between James R. Slauson and Matthias Simon occurred, Mr. Slauson being the choice. At this meeting of the board, June 26, 1858, $800 was appropriated for purpose of building a county jail, provided the prorietors of the village of Kewaunee would furnish rooms for holding courts for five years. The contract for building a jail was let to John Borgman and Stephen Berni and an additional sum of $200 was later appropriated to finish the structure. At a county board meeting, July 22, 1862, steps were taken to enlarge the building by making it two stories high the second story to be used for a court room, the estimated cost of which would be $500, $183 of which was to be paid by the county and the balance by the village of Kewaunee. Before the contemplated improvement could be made, the building was burned being set on fire by an inmate, who perished in the flames. This first county structure was erected upon the site of the present court house.

Of these early members of the county board, we have had occasion previously in these articles to mention Fisher, Defaut, White, Slauson and Simon. Carlton E. Hall and Augustus McAllister were two of the early pioneer American settlers who settled in Montpelier as early as 1856. They continued to live in Montpelier until the early '70s. Lameaux was one of the first settlers in Red River, coming there from Menasha as early as 1854. He was a Frenchman and with Louis Van Dyke, Xavier and Constant Martin were the principal factors in Red River politics. Business developments and general affairs. The early Belgian settlers relied implicitly upon these men to conduct the affairs.

Robert Dalziel was a settler in Coryville as early as 1854 and was very prominent in all of the early affairs of the town. He was of Scotch descent, using a broad accent. He entered the army during the Civil war and died of disease in 1863. James Larkin was among the first of the Irish settlers in Casco, locating there in 1855. Michael Arndt was a pioneer German settler in the western part of the Town of Casco (now Luxemburg).

Four families moved into the village of Kewaunee during the year 1857, the heads of which cut considerable of a figure in the political and business life of the village and county. They were the Hammond, Finley, Congdon and Garland families. Also came in that year a young man named Charles A. Cunningham. The Hammonds, Finleys and Congdons were from Pennsylvania and the Garlands were related to the Deckers and came from Maine.

Luther Hammond was a civil engineer and his first step on coming into the county was to establish himself in the real estate business as an agent. He was a man of dine address, well educated and at once established himself as a leader in local affairs. He was elected county treasurer at the November election in 1858 and held the office until 1862, also acting as deputy county surveyor. Failing health caused him to remove from the county in 1863.

Willaim S. Finley came to Kewaunee with his wife in 1857. He was a young man of 26 years and he was accompanied by Levi P. Congdon and family. Mr. Congdon was also a young man. Both families came from Pennsylvania and in some way were related. Mr. Congdon purchased a lot and that year erected what has since been known as the "Mashek store, " where they engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Finley was elected to the Wisconsin legislature in 1859 from Kewaunee and Door counties and in 1862 was appointed draft commission for the county. He was also appointed postmaster under the Lincoln administration. In 1864, he purchased the Cunningham interest in the Taylor & Cunningham company which he retained for three years. He was very active in the business and political affairs of the county from the time of his settlement here until his departure in 1867. His associate, Mr. Congdon, died here during the Civil war.

Dexter D. Garland and family came to Kewaunee from Maine in 1857. Mr. Garland was related to Edward Decker and immediately associated himself with Mr. Decker in business affairs. At the time of his coming, he was 30 years of age, was bald, tall and very genial in his manner. His first official possition was of deputy to Lars Peterson, our first elected clerk of the court, and later, in 1860, he was elected county superintendent of schools. When Mr. Decker established the Enterprise in June, 1859 Mr. Garland's name was at its head as publisher and he edited the newspaper for about four years, when he returned to his native state of Maine.

Charles H. Cunningham, a young, unmarried man of 25, came here in 1857. He was the son of a Boston ship owner and had voyaged to China in one of his father's tea ships as a supercargo. He was connected with the Taylor & Cunningham Co., in the mill and store business their store and office being in what was later known as "Castle Garden," a long, low rambling structure at the foot of Ellis street. His home was made with the family of Charles . Dikeman until he entered the army as captain of the Kewaunee company in August, 1862. He never returned to Kewaunee after the close of the war. In 186 , Mr. Cunningham served as chairman of the county board.

Hammond, Finley, Congdon, Garland and Cunningham were real history makers in the county from the days of their first settlement here, although their names are now forgotten by the present generations.

George Ohx, the first chairman to represent the Town of Frederickton or Franklin upon the county board, and the man who gave the name of Franklin to his town, was a farmer who settled upon section 34 in Franklin in August, 1856. His farm is now owned by Joseph Pivonka, Mr. Ohx was a native in town matters until about the year 1867, when he disappeared from our records. He was a German and was lame and walked with a halting step.

Nearly 600 voters appeared and cast their ballots at the general election in November, 1858. A "slate" ticket for member for assembly and county officers appears to have been arranged and it went through slick and smooth in spite of the efforts of a few malcontents. Matthias Simon, Ahnepee, was elected member of the assembly from Kewaunee and Door counties and he was the first man from the county to have a seat in the legislature councils at Madison. We permitted him to die, an inmate in our county poor house a few years ago. Mr. Simon received 467 votes and John McN lly 97.

Levi W. Vaughan received 508 votes for sheriff and his opponent, Oliver G. Rowse, received 61. Vaughan was our first sheriff. Both Vuaghan and Rowse served in Company E, 14th Wisconsin, as comrades, and Vaughan was killed at Corinth while gallantly leading the company as captain. Rowse became an officer of colored troops.

An Ahnepee man, Joseph Anderegg, who came there in 185 was elected register of deeds by a vote of 412 to 165 cast for William F. Finley. Luther Hammond received 573 votes for county treasurer. He had no opposition. Edward Decker had no opposition for county clerk and received 564 votes. George W. Elliott received 564 for county surveyor and Samuel Chapel 452 for coroner. Two Carlton men, Elisha B. ean and Lars Peterson were candidate for clerk of court. Peterson won out by a vote of 322 to 144.

In spite of his Norwigian name, Lars Peterson was of German-Holstein descent. He was an eccentric and interesting character. Some difficulty with the governing powers in his

native land caused him to flee from Holstein, where he had been a prosperous and prominent man. His family never rejoined him here. When quite well alone in years, he came into Carlton from Mishicott, made his home with the Ohlfs family in Carlton and began teaching school as a pioneer teacher of the town. Among his pupils was Henry Klopke, now a Kewaunee resident. He was elected a justice of the peace and became our first clerk of the circuit court, with D. D. Garland his acting deputy.

His education and knowledge of affairs made him much sonsulted by the German and Norwegian pioneers in their business affairs. His failing, however, was the drink habit, and he died upon the roadside in Two Creeks in the winter of 1864, frozen to death while in a state of intoxication. Peterson was six feet in height, wore sideburns and was altogether a notable figure.

Our first county judge was elected. Abner Cory received 479 votes and Charles G. Brown, Kewaunee, had 85. Mr. Brown was a Kewaunee school teacher, afterwards teaching at Ahnepee. He was a Boston man and served with an Ahnepee contingent in the 14th Wisconsin in the Civil War.

Louis Van Dyke, a Red River merchant, received 455 votes for district attorney to 61 cast for Richard Gage. Neither Mr. Van Dyke or Mr. Gage were attorneys. The county hired a Manitowoc lawyer, Charles H. Lee, to act as its district attorney in 1857 and 1858, paying him $200 for the job. The county gave Charles H. Larrabee 505 votes for member of congress and Charles Billinghurst 69. The newly organized Republican party had but few followers here.

The county canvassers of this election were John McNally, county clerk, Charles W. Dikeman and George W. Elliott, justices of the peace.

Joseph Boutin, aged 82, after an absence of 55 years, visited Kewaunee last week and gave the writer this narrative of his knowledge of pioneer life in Kewaunee:

"My father, Benoni Boutin, was a French Canadian, so called, although his mother was a Scotchman of the Campbell clan. He moved his family from Detroit first to Mackinac, then to Two Rivers, then to St. Helena Island, then back to Two Rivers. In August, 1852, my oldest brother Benoni, came to Kewaunee to fish and within a few months the entire Boutin family were located here. My brothers were Benoni, Edward, Frank, Nelson, Duffy and Soloman, and I had one sister, Lucy, who married a Bauchand and also came to Kewaunee. Benoni, Edward and Frank were married and had families when they came here. I was 14 years of age. There was little here but Indians, pigeons, ducks and whitefish. I remember the Volks--there were three of them, John, Henry and John's son John--all three very large, tall men. They had a store and mill and the pier was built for them by Hosea M. Allen and his, Alonzo, after we came here. The Allens came up from Two Rivers to build the pier. The elder Allen was the father of Mrs. J. P. Rooney.

"I had known W. H. Blackwell and Nathaniel Wickham and his brother, John, in Two Rivers, where Blackwell had fished for two years before coming here. My brother Ben started a store just back of Blackwell's hotel on the north side of the river. John Glass, the millright who rebuilt the Volk mill, got into a dispute with Blackwell and going over to the brother's store he took a ham hanging up in the store and went back to Blackwell's hotel and threw it through the window.

"My father was no sailor and was too old to fish and my mother never came to Kewaunee. My father made fish oil here.

"My brother Ed, and Ben and Frank all had fish boats and rigs. When I was 16, I had my own boat and fish rig. There must have been 20 boats, at least, fishing out of Kewaunee at that time. My brother Nelson was a sailor. He was at first master of the small schooner Mary C. Platt, owned by Henderson & Hamilton, Manitowoc, and after that the schooner Tri-Color. They engaged in supplying fishermen along the shore and taking their fish to market. Finally Nelson and Frank bought the schooner Islander. She was fitted out as a trader, with a store aboard and I sailed with them one season. Our voyages were mostly north to the fishing stations among the Islands.

"I married Magdaline Jordan, now living in Kewaunee, who died some years ago. She was a sister of Joseph Jordan.

"I was clerk of the election held in Kewaunee in the spring of 1856. It was at this election that I first saw Edward Decker. He came down from Casco to vote and wanted to run for justice of the peace. His trousers were patched and ragged and he carried his dinner in a red bandana handkerchief. I was elected a constable at that election.

"A Catholic missionary priest visited the place occasionally. He stopped with my brother Nelson and had services at his house on the point. It was some difficulty in getting in touch with religion in those days. On one occasion two lads and myself desired to go to Two Rivers to get our first communion. We sat on the pier all night waiting for the steamer to come, upon which we made the voyage to Two Rivers.

"I enlisted the the first in Captain Cunningham's company in the Civil war. A war meeting was held at the Brandes hotel one night. "Johnnie" Gonjou and myself wer then working at the cooper trade and did not go to the meeting. The next day in the shop I threw down my tools and told "Johnnie" I was going to enlist. He said, "I'm going too." So we both went up to Cunninghams and signed our names. My three brothers, Tellis, Duffy and Sol afterwards enlisted the same company."

Alfred Vibber, pioneer of 1855, says, "I was born in the Saginaw country of Michigan and when quite young began working in the lumber camps for "Doc" Vaughan, who was in the employ of the Slausons there. In the fall of 1855, when I was 16, the Slausons sent Vaugham and myself from the Saginaw country to Kewaunee with a team of horses and a yoke of oxen. I rode a horse all the way from Saginaw to Detroit, where we entrained our stock and ourselves for Chicago. At Chicago, we took a steamer for Kewaunee, but the Captain put us off at Two Rivers

saying the weather was too heavy for landing at Kewaunee. We left the oxen at Two Rivers and Vaughanand myself took the beach on horseback for Kewaunee. Vaghan had been here during the previous summer and knew the country. The beach was as hard as a pavement and we made Kewaunee at night and I took my first meal here in the Slauson house (now known as the Reed House). The Slausons were then living there.

"Vaughan had two brothers here one named George, with whom I lived for a time on The Point and then went into the lumber camps working for the Slausons. It was their first winter's logging on the river and our camp was on Section 16, in what is now West Kewaunee. From that time on until my enlistment in the Civil war, I was in the employ of the Slausons in their mills and camps and on the "drive."

The present Haney agricultural implement store building was originally down on the Point. It was moved up from the Point by Slausons on rollers and placed on its present site and built upon with other additions.

"I remember William Finley. He built the store building afterwards known as the "Mashek store" on Ellis street and kept a store there. Finley was a rather large, heavy set man, with a smooth face.

"The first draft came on in August, 1862, and Kewaunee was short of its quota of men--82 men short as I now recall. Mr. Cunningham, a member of the firm of Taylor & Cunningham, wen t down to Madison to see what could be done about the matter. He was authorized to raise a volunteer company and was told that if the-company was recruited up to 82 men by the 20th that the draft would be done away with. A meeting wad called and a mumber of enlistments taken, Cunningham prominsing to go as captain. The next day, however, a pressure was brought to bear upon him to decline going as his services were needed here by his firm. He called his recruits together and told them that he could not go with them and suggested that Finley take them out as captain. There was a general dissatisfaction among the volunteers and the scheme to organize seemed on the order of failure. Cunningham, seeing the condition of affairs, asked until 11 o'clock to think matters over. The men waited near the Steamboat house and at 11 o'clock Cunningham came out on the balcony of the hotel and told the boys he would "go with them as captain and he would come back with them as captain," and that all who would go with him he asked to step out into the street. Eighty-four men lined up and when the company went down to Milwaukee it had 113 men. Cunningham might have come back a general only for his determination to stick to his men from Kewaunee."

Mrs. Alfred Vibber, a pioneer of 1855, says: "I came to Kewaunee in the spring of 1855, with my sister, Mrs. Henry Reiland and her husband. We lived in Sheboygan county previously, and the Reilands had moved up to Two Creeks and lived there for awhile. We made our entry into Kewaunee in a Mackinaw fish boat and for a short time lived with the family of John Lain on The Point, until Mr. Reiland could construct a building of his own. He was a carpenter by tradeand his first job was in helping to build the Slauson house (now known as the Read house) on Lake street. When three rooms were completed in 1855, the Slausons moved in. A carpenter named Hurlbut worked with Mr. Reiland in building this house.

"My brothers, Peter and Nicholas Bregger, came on in 1856 and were soon followed by my father, Louis Bregger and my other brothers, Fred, Henry, John and William. They bought a tract of land on the north side of the Kewaunee river (now owned by a son-in-law, Mr. Fiala) and here they began to clear land and make a home. Four of these brothers, Peter, Nicholas, Fred and Henry, afterwards served as soldiers in the Civil War.

"I new the family of Luther Hammond very well. They must have come here from Pennsylvania about the year 1857. They came and lived in the frame shanty near Mr. Decker's office buildings on Ellis street. Later, they lived in a small house built by Wojta Stransky on Kilbourn street, the same house now owned by John Kacerovsky. Mr. Hammond was county treasurer. He owned a body of medium height, with a small mustache and was considered fine looking. He had two daughters, Helen and Clara. Mrs. Hammond's sister, a widow named Mrs. Affenstreger and her son, Joseph,, came to live with the Hammonds. After the death of Edward Decker's first wife, Mr. Decker married Mrs. Affenstreger.

"I also knew the families of Finley and Congdon. They came here about the same time, probably in 18 7, from Pennsylvania. Congdon had a shoe store in a small frame building just west of the old Mashek store building on Ellis str Finley built the Mashek store building and kept a general store there. The Finleys and Congdons lived together in a small building in which Mr. Congdon had his shoe store. Finley had no family excepting his wife. The Congdons lived together in a small building in which Mr. Congdon had his shoe store. Finley had no children, the Congdons a son, Charles.

"The first school I recall in Kewaunee was a private school taught by Mrs. Charles . Dikeman in a small board shanty which stood somewhere near the buildings of the town that are at present Kewaunee Grain Co. I also recall that Miss Ritter, from Sandy Bay, taught an early school here and that the school was taught for a time in a shanty which stood on the corner where the Marek store now stands. After that a school house was built on the side hill where J. H. Janda's residence now stands."

Mrs. Vibber has promised to give us further details of her early life in Kewaunee.

Luther Hammond, referred to in her statement, was elected county treasurer at the November election, 1858, and held office for a number of years. He was an active factor in the Decker faction and very prominent in county affairs during the time of his residence here from 1857-1864, when he returned to Pennsylvania. He was one of the first of the order of Free Masons to come to the village.

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KEWAUNEE COUNTY IN 1859

The year 1859 was memorable for several things. Hills and Carter completed the south pier and the Goodrich liner Ogents made her landings there. The first newspaper in the county was printed in June of this year. Movements were set afoot in both Kewaunee and Ahnepee to secure harbors. The A. Hall & Co. grist mill at Ahnepee, the first grist mill north of Manitowoc, put out its first grist in October.

It may be a surprise to even some of our county officials to know that Kewaunee county is not the owner in fee of the block upon which the county buildings are situated and that the county has the use of the court house square so long as it occupies it for county purposes. Kewaunee was anxious to secure the county seat, for which Casco and Ahnepee occasionally conspired to take away. When the agitation was started to build a jail in 1858, Daniel Slauson and Isaac Taylor deeded that property or court house block to the county stipulating in the deed that the property should revert to their heirs in case the county ceases to use it. And so the title remains today.

At the June, 1859, meeting of the county board, the following members answered roll call: Ahnepee, M. Simon: Casco, John P. Arndt; Carlton, E. B. Dean; Franklin, Barney Hanson; Coryville, John Smithwick; Kewaunee, Nelson Boutin; Montpelier, Augustine M. McAllister; Pierce, James Pierce; Red River, Constant Thiry. Capt. Nelson Boutin was elected chairman. The new men were Pierce, Arndt, Thiry, Hanson and Smithwick.

James Pierce was a man with a history. He participated in the rebellion of the Canadians against British rule in 1837; was captured and sent to the penal colony in Van Dieman's Land. Here, under the brutal rule of Sir John Franklin (of Arctic fame), he suffered all sorts of ill treatment; finally making his escape on a ship to America. He established himself on a tract of land which is now the county poor farm and when a town was organzied in 1858, it was given the name of Pierce. Pierce died in 1863 of small pox and is buried upon the Cmejla farm. He left no children.

John P. Arndt was an early resident of Casco; became sheriff of the county in 1860 and served three years in the Civil war as a member of the Kewaunee company.

Constant Thiry was among the first of the Belgian settlers in Red River, coming in 1856. He was educated in his own language and a civil engineer. He never learned to speak or understand the English language and although he sat upon the county board for a number of years and was a frequent witness in our courts upon disputed lines, he always spoke through an interpreter. His community was given the name of Thiry Daem.

John Smithwick was the personification of a big, stalwart patriarchial Irishmen. He was from County Cork, as were his neighbors, the Shinnicks, Cunninghams, Ryans and Mahoneys. Mr. Smithwick, after the abolishment of county boards, was for a number of years one of the three county commissioners and a piller in the political affairs of the county under the Decker regime from 1860 to 1869.

There was a strong and active settlement of Norwegians in southeastern Franklin and Barney Hanson was for many years the spokesman. He exerted a healthy influence in his town and was the first vice-president of our agricultural society in 1861, of which Joseph Wilmott was president.

Prior to June, 1859, all legal notices and public printing required in county affairs were published in the Green Bay Advocate. The county now had a population of about 7,000 and was rapidly growing. A newspaper became a necessity. Edward Decker saw the possibilities. He went down to Menasha and purchases an old washington hand press, a few fonts of type and the necessary printing furniture from William Ross, who shipped the outfit Apr. 25, 1859, on thr river steamer Bell to Green Bay, where it was reshipped on the Ogontz to Dewaunee. A room was fitted up in the Decker building on Ellis street and on June 23 the first issue of the "Kewaunee Enterprise" made its appearance with the name of D. D. Garland as its editor and publisher. The printer and principal factotum in the office was a young man named Stephen D. Brown, who subsequently married Mr. Garland's sister, Mrs. Mary Jane Gray. About 250 papers comprised the first edition and its first paying subscriber was George Grimmer.

Six months later the name of the paper was changed and it was called the "Kewaunee County Enterprise."

Thr press upon which the Enterprise was printed had a history. It was said to have been used by Rufus King to print the first issue of the Milwaukee Sentinel and that it also started out the Manitowoc Pilot and a Menasha newspaper. It was usedin the Enterprise office until 1873, when it was purchased and transported to Ahnepee by George W. Wing and Charles W. Borgman and used by them to print the Ahnapee Record, founded in that year and the second newspaper to be printed in the county. This old press is now said to be preserved in a Milwaukee historical collection.

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The Enterprise was published in Mr. Decker's name from 1864-1869, when it was sold by him to John M. Read. For five years it was under the editorial managment of Amanda and Fanny Decker, cousins of the owner. Among its printing force in 1859 were Almond H. Wormwood, Irving W. Elliott and Patrick J. Rooney.

Joshua Hathaway, in making his survey of Kewaunee in his field notes dated July 18, 1834, made this note: "A harbor is supposed to be difficult of construction." The Kewaunee river then made its escape into the lake near the Leindecker hill, where rocks and reefs made it difficult to access.

The citizens of Kewaunee in 1859 made the first move for a harbor. They called a meeting at Brandes' hall, Nov. 25, of that year, "To take measures to secure the improvement of the harbor at this place." At this meeting, W. S. Finley, L. Hammond and D. D. Garland spoke in English and John Metzner spoke in German. A committee consisting of Charles H. Cunningham, E. Decker, J. R. Slauson, W. S. Finley, John Metzner, Charles Brandes and C. R. Thayer was appointed to take the matter in hand. Congressman Charles H. Larabee took the matter up and wrote Mr. Decker to send him shipping statistics. Several public meetings were held during the winter. Congress, however, was distracted with the approaching Civil war conflict and with the war came a cessation of all harbor improvements for nearly 10 years.

About the same time, the people of Ahnepee also held meetings and actually began the construction of a harbor at their own expense. Feb. 29, 1860, Chairman Simon wrote Mr. Decker: "We are going ahead with our harbor and have a good many spiles out." They actually began the driving of spiles, but war also put an end to their activities.

Several families came to Kewaunee county in 1859, the heads of whom afterwards became very prominent in our business affairs. Among them were Charles G. Boalt, Lyman Walker and John R. McDonald.

Lyman Walker had been a resident of Manitowoc, where his son, Charles H., was a leading lawyer. In 1857, Mr. Walker had been employed to transcribe the records pertaining to Kewaunee county from the Manitowoc county books. In 1859, he was a widower and 60 years of age--a perfect gentleman of the old school. He was admitted to the bar and located for its practice at Ahnepee. He at once became prominent in local counsels of the Democratic party and in 1860 as elected district attorney, an office he held for several terms. He was alos one of our early county superintendents of schools. In 1871, he was elected state senator for Brown, Door and Kewaunee counties. In 1863, Mr. Walker came to Kewaunee, where his house was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Williams, a gifted and accomplished lady. In 1867, he returned to a Ahnepee and afterwards spent his life in that city and in Casco, where he died.

Charles Griswold Boalt came from Mayville, Wis., to Ahnepee in 1859. He was a civil engineer and an Ohioan by birth and was 26 years old. Having a large business experience, he was also one of our early county leading men and was a welcome addition to the little village of which he soon became one of importance. In 1864, he bought onehalf of the town plat and George Steele's interest in the pier of the other real estate. Mr. Boalt associated with David Youngs in the forwarding business until 1872, when he bought out his partner and conducted the busines alone for the next 20 years. In 1864, he was elected county judge and the same year a post office was named for him in Franklin, but the name has always been misspelled--it should be "Boalt" instead of "Bolt."

John R. McDonald was a native of Connecticut of revolutionary descent. He had been admitted to the bar in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., but failing health obliged him to abandon his practice. He came to Ahnepee in June, 1859, from Wilmot, Kenosha county, with a wife, four sons and one daughter and began the erection of a large building on Steele street in which for several years, he conducted a hotel, known as the "Kenosha House." In 1863, he was appointed internal revenue collector for Kewaunee and Door counties, a position in which he served five years. He represented Door and Kewaunee counties in the legislature in 1865, was a justice of the peace and court commissioner for many years and held the office of district attorney for at least one term.

In 1859, a number of Menasha men made entries of lands in Kewaunee county. Among them was John Metzner, who acquired a large tract in what is now West Kewaunee. In 1859, Mr. Metzner at that time 51 years of age, moved from Menasha to Kewaunee. He at first located upon a tract of land immediately across the road from the M. J. Rice place in the western part of the city and in 1860 designated himself in the census returns as a farmer. The Kewaunee Enterprise, Sept. 4, 18 1, said:

"During the past week our neighbor, Mr. John Metzner, adjoining our farm of four acres, had had employed on his farm, a new threshing machine which was brought here by Messrs. Goodenow & Co., and is the first ever brought into the county to our knowledge. To be sure, it is not of the lattest pattern, but when driven by the vertical horse power, in this case worked by oxen, it made the plump fly at a tearing pace and very soon ate its way through several monstrous stacks of wheat and oats, which would have taken weeks of slow, tedious labor if threshed by hand, as he has previously done, and in all probabilities will be done as usual throughout the county. But with the large amount of grain to be threshed this year, and so greatly increased each succeeding year, it will soon become a matter of necessity to introduce more machinery to enable the farmers to suitably thresh and clean their stacks of grain."

Joseph Duchaslaw has erected a large frame building on Ellis street, where he conducted a cabinet-making shop. Mr. Metzner purchased this property in 1860 and opened a home bakery in the building. His activities in Kewaunee county, however, were not long continued. He enlisted in September, 1861, in the 9th infantry and died of disease at Little Rock, Ark., in 1864.

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EARLY NAVIGATION EVENTS

The means of ingress and egress to the early settlement of Kewaunee county are a matter of interest. Fortunately, nature had provided us with an easy method of transportation--the great lakes--otherwise we must have been in the same class with interior Wisconsin counties which are even now struggling with pioneer facilities.

The first craft of which we have any record visiting our early lake shore settlements was the schooner, Rochester, Capt. Abraham Hall, which as early as 1847, was apparently carrying the lumber from the Volk mills to a Chicago market. The Rochester was wrecked off Two Rivers Point in 1848 on one of her Kewaunee voyages.

The Manitowoc schooner, Citizen, Captain Edwards, supplied the Wolf River settlers with necessaries as early as 1852. The schooner Erie was in the Wolf River trade as early as 1854 and in 1855 the schooner Julia Ann, Capt. Charles L. Fellows, was the first vessel to enter the Ahnapee river. Capt Fellows also was the first master to bring his vessel, the schooner Whirlwind, to the Youngs and Steele pier at the same place in 1856.

The schooner L. P. Hibbard, topsail rig, was engaged in carrying Volk lumber output to Chicago in 1853 and made 18 trips here that season.

The first steamer to make a landing at Volk's pier at Kewaunee was the steamer Fashion in June, 1853. The propeller Rossitter was a regular weekly boat in 1852 between Chicago and Green Bay and all intermediate ports, but Kewaunee was not an "intermediate port" until the Volks completed their pier in 1853. The Green Bay Advocate in May, 1853, announced that the "splendid low pressure steamer Fashion, Henry L. Newberrt, master, will make weekly trips between Chicago and Green Bay, stopping at the intermediate ports of Washington Harbor, Baileys Harbor, Kewaunee, Twin River, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegon."

The Fashion, a Lake Erie boat, arrived at Green Bay June 1, from Detroit and the next day started out on her first Chicago voyage. It was then that Kewaunee was introduced to its first steam craft. The Fashion seems to have been a craft of good size, good speed and had two spars. She continued on the run during the seasons of 1853 and 1854 and met her fate right here in Kewaunee in the September quinox of the last named year. On her way north and probably while attempting to enter Kewaunee, she struck a rock two miles south of the Volk Pier and was stove so badly that there was hardly time to run her ashore before she sank. Just how the passengers and crew were saved and brought ashore, we do not know, but they all were landed safely somewhere in the vicinity of the Hoppe woods. Capt. Newberry went to Milwaukee and procured the services of the steamer Montezuma, also a Chicago and Green Bay carrier, and returned here on the Montezuma with a crew of 20 men and pumps and made an effort to release the unfortunate vessel.

She remained on the rocks or embeedded in the mud and was badly knocked to pieces by the fall blow. Sometime in November, she was finally released and towed to Lake St. Clair, where she sank at Newport. Jan. 7, 1855, the Detroit Free Press said: "The steamer Fashion, which was sunk late in the fallat Newport, worked her way into port yesterday. She will go into dry dock for repairs. She presents a sorry sight, being torn and knocked to pieces badly." The Kewaunee experience ended the Fashion's career as a passenger steamer. She was rebuilt, sold and became a tug, towing on the St. Clair rivers.

The small steamer Columbia, Capt. McPherry, had been in the Green Bay and Mackinac trade, but advertised that she would make weekly trips during the fallof 1854 to Chicago, stopping at all intermediate ports. The steamer Montezuma also advertised that she would make the Chicago-Green Bay run, and these two boats both made landings at Kewaunee in the fall of 185 The Columbia was placed on the run between Chicago and the rivers in the spring of 1855.

Cleveland, Capt. J. Green, was placed on the Green Bay and Chicago run and made regular twice a weekstops at Kewaunee, going and coming. The steamer Arctic and Huron sometime alternated with the Cleveland. The Huron was captained by A. Goodrich and this wasprobably the beginning of the Goodrich line activities. The Cleveland and the Huron both remained on the run during the seasons of 1856 and 1857 and 1858. The Arctic was commanded by Capt. James Flood, afterwards of the Ogontz and a popular lake man in Kewaunee. In the fall of 1857, the steamer Sam Ward took the place of the Cleveland for a while, to enable the regular boat to repair damages she sustained in a September blow.

It was in this blow and upon the Cleveland that a Kewaunee man distinguished himself. We copy from the Milwaukee Sentinel of Nov. 21, 1857:

"The Cleveland in the storm, -we find, in the Chicago papers, some account ofthe narrow escape of the steamer, Cleveland, from total wreck during the fearful gale of Wednesday night and Thursday. Our fellow citizen, Mr. J. Ladue, who was on board the Cleveland and who returned from Chicago by railroad yesterday, has furnished us with additional particulars. The Cleveland left Green Bay on Tuesday and made good weather till Wednesday evening, when it began to blow. She was then off Port Washington and after landing there, the gale suddenly came up, the waves rising fast and the weather very thick. Not fancying a lee shore, in so threatening a night, the captain put out into the lake. The gale increased in violence and by midnight the sea was terrific. About 2 a.m. Thursday, a combing wave carried away part of the wheel house, saloon, etc., and ripped up some of the deck planking.

"Each successive sea now broke over the steamer, the water rose in the hold, the fires were put out and she lay at the mercy of the elements. All hands, passengers and crew, were now summoned to man the pumps and bail for their lives. The order was promptly and cheerfully obeyed and from 2 o'clock Wednesday

morning until mid-day, they labored incessantly, but without gaining upon the water. Shortly after noon, however, the engineer once more succeeded in starting his fires, steam was got up, and the engine set into motion, and with the aid of the steam pump, the hold was soon freed from water. The steamer was then headed for Chicago, where she was docked safely between 6 and 7 o'clock Thursday evening.

"Mr. Ladue speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. Flood and his officers during the trying scene. He adds that Capt. Flood was materially aided in his duty by Capt. Nelson Boutin, of Kewaunee, who was on board, and who proved himself every inch a sailor. The Steward, Mr. Priedham, and the Clerk, Mr. J. A. Mills, were also indefatigable in their efforts. Indeed, all behaved well."

A few years later, the Cleveland was retired as a steamer, her machinery was removed and she became a barkentine, engaged in the west shore traffic. Capt. Goodrich purchased the old steamer Ogontz, and, under the command of Capt. Flood, she became the regular Kewaunee steamer in 1859. The steamer Wabash Valley, Capt. Douglas, was placed upon the line in 1860 and alternated during the busy seasons with the Ogontz. In 1861, the Ogontz was also made a barkentine, and the Comet, Capt. Pabst, (of Pabst beer fame) became our regular weekly boat.

I am giving this marine reoord in detail, for these several steamers and their masters all played important parts in the early development of the lake shore towns and the names of their officers were almost household names.

No less important were the early sail crafts which frequented our ports. From 1855 on, for nearly 10 years, the Slausons and Taylor, Cunningham & Co. kept the schooners Racine, Daniel Slauson, Rambler and Kelpie almost constantly in their Kewaunee trade. They were vessels of about 200 tons burden, each fitted up to carry passengers and much of the early Kewaunee passenger traffic went with them. The Racine was under the command of Capt. John Smith and the Daniel Slauson was mastered by Capt. Macomger. All of these vessels were owned by the Slausons.

The Ithica was owned by Dean & Borland and was the regular carrier in early days from the Carlton pier. The Ebenezer and Blue Bell were frequent visitors along the shore. Out of Wolf river, Capt. Henry Parkins sailed the Union and Amelia, owned by himself and David Youngs; Capt. Zebina Shaw sailed the schooner Falcon and Capt. Charles H. Fellows sailed the Whirlwind. Among other early craft making Wolf river was the Pride, the Live Yankee and the Andrew Jackson. In November, 1857, the good people of Carlton were much distresses when the schooner Alwlide, bound from Chicago to Dean's pier, loaded with their winter's supplies sprang a leak off Big Point Sauble, went ashore, broke her back and went out to pieces. No less distressing was it to our good neighbors at Wolf River when the Schooner Union, bound for their port with $3,000 worth of needed winter things, filled with water and spoiled the things at Manitowoc. The loss of a cargo of winter supplies meant something to everybody in the county in those days.

If there is anyone living in Algoma or Kewaunee or along the shore who imagines that Lake Michigan was a lonesome body of water in the 1850s, let us disabuse their minds. Hundreds of sail craft plied the lake as early as 1852, and when the Green Bay lumber business commenced about 1853, the lake was alive with sail craft. There were probably 20 ships and steamers to be seen by the Volks and their neighbors at Kewaunee in 1853 where one is sighted today. Our early settlers along the lake shore were constantly in touch with passing life. Here are the names of some of the craft engaged in the Green Bay trade around the "Door" in 1853-'53:

The steamer Traveller, Montezuma and Fofour, the brigs Monteith, Boston, Odd Fellow, Mohegan. Oleander, Marie Hilliard, Belle, John Hancock, Ellen Parker, Sam Hale, F. C. Clark, Sultana Black Hawk and Manhattan, the barques Cherubusco, Norman, Canada, Utica, Illinois and Danube, schooners Maine, Octavia (wrecked in Kewaunee), Andromeda, General Taylor, Congress, G. Y. Richmond, Arrow, Merchant, P. Hayden, Oconto, Henry Hagar, Sea Gull, Dan Newhall, Dan Maybe, Racine Clipper, Mount Vernon (wriced at Carlton in 1870), Lady of the Lakes, Twin Brother, Henry Clay, Napoleon, Transit, Gasine, Rainbow, Dexter, Norway, Orleans and J. Harbridge, (wrecked at Kewaunee in 1861.)

In 1855, 82 brigs, 17 barques and 146 schooners wintered in the Chicago river. I am making note of these things lest we forget that we were once upon the highway of a busy traffic and what is now a strange sight, 20 years ago was a common and pleasant thing to see.

When Hills & Johnson completed their new pier at Kewaunee (the south pier) in June, 1859, the first vessel to take on a cargo was the schooner North Star, Capt. Johnson who loaded 105 cords of bark for Chicago and cleared July 2.

Perhaps I ought not to forget that our friends at Red River were also maritime people. An advertisement appeared in the Green Bay Advocate in 1855 announcing that "the new and fast sailing schooner, Soud, Byron Winegar, master, would run regularly during the season of navigation, carrying passengers and freight, between Green Bay and Big Sturgeon Bay, stopping at the intermediate ports of Red River and Little Sturgeon Bay."

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ST. COSME AT KEWAUNEE

On the evening of the 29 of September, 1699, just 222 years ago, a rather unusual event occurred at Kewaunee. After the death of their chief, O-nong-hisse, the Pottawottamies living in Kewaunee resolved to abandon the village and remove to the Green Bay country--that is, the country in Door and Kewaunee counties along the shores of the bay. A part of them had already moved and the few remaining were preparing to make the removal.

Whether this removal was permanent or just for the winter hunting season, we have no knowledge, but the village was in a distrubed and unsettled condition when eight canoes, all bearing white men, appeared coming down the shores from the north. It was the largest delegation of whites that up to that time had ever visited the village. It consisted of no less than 24 men. First, there was the famous Henry de Tonty, LaSalle's indefatiueable lieutenant in his great western explorations; second, there was the Sieur de Vincennes (Jean Baptist Bissot) an officer of the King Louis XLV of France, who then ruled Kewaunee and all the adjacent territory as well as Canada and France. De Vincennes had four canoes with the St. Cosme party conveying his soldiers to the fort at the Miamis (St. Joseph's river). Vincenes, Ind., has perpetuated his name. Then there were three canoes conveying "Black robes" and their voyageurs. There were the Rev. Father Francois Joliet Montigny, the vicar-general of the expedition the Rev. Father Doninec Thaum r de la Source, and the historian for the expedition, the Rev. Father Jean Francois Buissonde St. Cosme. Because he told the story in writing, St. Cosme's name has been given to the expedition.

The Jesuits had, up to this time, exclusively controlled all the missions in the Northwest, but an effort was now being put forth by Francois de Favel Montmorency, head of the new Catholic order of the Societe des Missions Entrangeres, to take over from the Jesuits the work in the west among the Indians. De Lavel had sent out a well-equipped expedition in the fall of 1699 to visit the country along the lakes and down the Mississippi river as far as Arkansas, to establish the work of the new Societe. At Mackinac, they were joined by de Tonty, who accompanied them on the entire journey, as is recounted by St. Cosme in his narrative.

This strange party remained at Kewaunee for three days, supplied themselves with provisions from the Pottawottamies, and unquestionably held religious services in the village.

De Tonty was well acquainted with the village and with the surrounding country. Had he not 20 years before wandered bare-footed and in a starving condition along the shores from the scene of his canoe shipwrecked at Sheboygan to the Indian village at Kewaunee and thence north to Sturgeon Bay until he found O-nong-hisse and his Kewaunee band at their winter hunting camps? And had he not remained their guests all of the succeeding winter? O-nong-hisse was dead, but there were unquestionably members of his tribe living in the Kewaunee

village who remembered the "Iron Hand" and the incidents of his previous visit among them. So we may feel assured that they gave the strangers and the "black robes" a warm welcome.

Kewaunee is decisively named by St. Cosme as the site of having the large Indian village of the Pous (Pottawottamies). The "Crossing of the Bay" he describes in the crossing of the "Door." "The village of the Pous" he describes is the location as "about 20 leagues" (60 miles)"from his crossing." It is exactly 60 miles from the Door to Kewaunee, so we have the undisputable evidence of St. Cosme that there was at that early day a large and important Pottawottamie village here, as also told of by de Tonty, Marquette and La Salle in their previous narratives.

In additional proofs are necesary, it is told of by St. Cosme when he says that four days after leaving the Pottawottamie village at Kewaunee they came to a small village of "Pous on a small river, where Rev. Father Marais had spent the winter with some Frenchmen and had planted a cross." This cross is known to have been set by Marais at Manitowoc, and the four days in journeying by water from Kewaunee to Manitowoc in open canoes in the September equinoxial season would not be an unusual occurrence.

Those who read St. Cosme's own narrative of the voyage will note that he considered the Pous village at Kewaunee one of his most important stopping places. The mission he refers to as being established by the Jesuits at the "foot of the bay" was the St. Francis Xavier mission at Des Peres. The attitude of the new order of Etrangeres toward the Jesuits seems friendly at this period, although their object was undoubtedly to supplant the Jesuits in New France and they seem to have been under the especial patronage of King Louis and of the Governor General of La Baye country has been written by the Jesuits and as a consequence, little has been said about the St. Cosme expedition with its important consequences. But here at Kewaunee it was that the new Societe exercised its first religious functions in Wisconsin and the beginning was made in the work of pushing the Jesuits out of the field.

Kewaunee had entertained in its Indian village, Marquette, La Salle, Hennepin, probably Radisson de Tonty and it now played the host to St. Cosme and Sieur de Vincennes.

But I have found it the most convincing and satisfactor to present the story of the explorers themselves and following we reprint the report of St. Cosme to his superior, de Lavel dated Jan. 2, 1699, from the Akanscas Country":

"My Lord:

"The last letter that I had the honor of writing to you was from Michilimakinac whence we started on the fourteenth of September, journeying overland to meet our canoe which had rounded the Pointe aux Iroquois and had gone to wait for us in the village of Outacuccs, which village contains about 300 men. God grant that they may respond to the care taken and the labors performed by the Rev. Jesuit Fathers for their instruction; but they seem less advanced in Christianity than the Illinois, who, we are told have only recently had missionaries. We left the village on the 15th of September to the number of eight canoes; four for the River of the Miamis under the Sieur de Vincennes; our canoes and village who remembered the "Iron Hand" and the incidents of his previous visit among them. So we may feel assured that they gave the strangers and the "black robes" a welcome.

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and that of Monsieur de Tonty, who, as I have already written you in my last, had resolved to accompany us to the Acancas. I cannot sufficiently express my Lord, the obligations we owe him. He conducted us to the Acancas; he procured us much pleasure during the voyage; he greatly facilitated our passage through many nations, securing us the friendship of some and intimidating others,--I mean that nations who through jealousy or the desire to pillage us sought to oppose our passage. He not only did his duty as a brave man, but also performed those of a zealous missionary, entering into all out views, exhorting the savages everywhere to pray and to listen to the missionaries. He soothed the minds of our servants in their petty whims; he supported by his example the devotional exercises that the journey allowed us to perform and frequently attended the sacraments.

"It would be useless for me, my Lord, to give you a description of Lake Meitpgan, on which we embarked on leaving the fort of the Outacuacs. This route is farily well known. We should have gone by the south side, which is much finer than the north, but as it is the route usually followed by the Iroquois, who, not long before, had made an attack on the soldiers and savages proceeding to the county of the Miamis, this compelled us to take the north side, which is not so agreeable, not so well stocked with game, though it is easier, I believe, in the autumn because one is half sheltered from the northwest winds, On the 21st of the month we reached the traverse of the bay of the Puants, which is distant 40 leagues for Michilimakinac. We camp-on on an island called L'Isle de Detour because at that spot the lake begins to trend to the south. We were windbound on the island for six days, during which our people occupied themselves in setting nets and caught great quantities of white fish, which are excellent eating and very plentiful manna that fails not along the lake, where is a meat almost all the time.

"On the 28th we crossed from island to island. The bay of the Puants is about 20 or 30 leagues long. One passes on the right hand another small bay that of the Noquest. The bay of the Puants is inhabited by several savage tribes: The Noquest, the Follies Avoine, the Renards, the Poutaouatamis and Saki. The Jesuit Fathers have a mission at the bottom of that bay, we should have liked very much to pass by the bottom of that bay and it would have greatly shortened our journey. A small river has to be ascended wherein there are only three leagues of rapids and which is about 60 leagues long; then by means of a short portage one reaches the River Ouiskosin, which is a very fine one, and by going down it one takes only two days to reach the Micissipi, In truth there is a distance of 200 leagues from the spot where this river falls into the Micissipi tothe place where the River of the Illinois discharges into the same Micissipi; the current, however, is so strong that the distance is sooner passes. But the Renards, who live on that little river that one ascends on leaving the bay to reach Ouiskonsin, will not allow any persons to pass lest they might go to the Sious, with whom they are at war, and consequently have already pillaged several Frenchmen who tried to go that way. This compelled us to take the route by way of Chicago.

"On the 29th of September we arrived at the village of the Pous, distant about 20 leagues from the crossing of the bay, There had formerly been a very large village here, but after the death of the chief a portion of the savages had gone to live in the bay and the remainder were preparing to go there preparing to go there when we passes. We stopped in that village. On the 30th, we purchases some provisions which we needed. We started on the 31st and on the 4th of October we came upon another small village of Poux, on a small river, where Rev. Father Marias had spent the winter with some Frenchmen and had planted a cross. We stayed there for the remainder of the day. We left on the 5th and after two days of heavy wind we reached Milouakik (Milwaukee) on the 9th. This is a river where there is a village which has been a large one, consisting of Mascoutins, of Renards, and also of some Poux. We stayed there two days, partly to recruit our men a little, because there was an abundance of duck and teal in the river."

The voyage with St. Cosme's party was the last de Tonty made in the Northwest. His fate is wrapped in mystery. He proceeded with the missionaries down to the Arkansas country and the following year joined Iberville at the mouth of the Mississippi. Two years later he was employed on a mission to the Chickasaw Indians. He is supposed to have died and received buriel somewhere near Mobile. The story of Kewaunee must ever be linked with the story of this brave and chivalrous Italian adventurer who next to La Salle was the greatest of Western explorers.

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OUR TRAGEDY OF 50 YEARS AGO

It was 50 years ago--Oct. 8, 1871, 50 years ago to a day. For three months no rain had a falling. The clearings, the woods and even the swamps were as dry as tinder. These conditions prevailed all over northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan. For weeks the air was full of smoke and flying cinders. For weeks it was impossible at times to see across the streets in Kewaunee because of the smoke. Navigation was at a standstill on the lake. Crafts met in collisions and vessels were wrecked by running upon the beach. One such accident occurred four miles north of the village at Grimm's pier, when the scow George Neville ran ashore in the smoke and became a total wreck. Adding to the dismalness of the occasion was the hundreds of whistles and horns blowing upon the lake from vessels seeking to find their way.

Grim, black smoke--begrimed men occassionally came into town and called for assistance--their buildings were in danger. The fires burned everywhere and thousands of acres of fine timber land was being devastated. Occasionally, roads were blocked and ade impassable. Schools were dismissed and the children set to work fighting the flames.

The climax came on Sunday, October 8. A stiff wind from the south prevailed. The fire swept into the village down through a swampy ravine near where the Grimmer residence now stands. It also came down through the swamp on the river road. Barns and fences and houses were reported burning everywhere--in Casco, Pierce, Carlton, Franklin, Montpelier and in the Belgian towns. Great volumes of thick, black smoke rolled over the village and shingles and boards as big as the human hand floated through the air, lighting upon houses and barns. The men and the big boys rallied to the rescue to stop the incoming flames with water, axes and shovels; the women and children threw ater and wet blankets over their homes. There were no church services or Sunday schools that day--everybody was fighting fire. In spite of all that could be done, the approaching flames licked up the house of John Vlach that stood near the present Grimmer residence and steadily made its advance down the river road into the very outskirts of the town.

No pen can give but a faint conception of the reality. At six o'clock in the evening, the fight to save the village seemed hopless. Men with blanched, smokebegrimed faces returned to their valuables and homes and with their possessions, were told to run for the beach. The schooner, Wayne, which lay at the south pier, had been kept at her moorings all day, prepared to take refugees aboard if necessary. The heavens were one red glare and a roaring mass of flames surrounded the village on all but the lake side.

About seven o'clock in the evening, the writer went down into the village. Pandemonium reigned. Women and children were crying and running about with great bundles. One family was engaged in digging a whole in the street near the present Petrie residence to bury their valuables and household furniture. Women were shrieking "the world is coming to an end," and running hither and thither. Some had actually sought shelter on the beach.

In the country districts even more frightful scenes were enacted. Cattle bellowed; wild animals--bear, deer and the living things in the woods--sought civilized points for safety and mingled with the farmyard stock in confused rout. And there were few animals in the woods here 50 years ago.

About eight o'clock an unusual phenomena occurred. The wave currents of air toward the north appeared on fire. The atmosphere seemed saturated with flaming gases which shot in stre across the heavens. There was an indescribable roaring. The forests rocked and tossed tumultously; swirling large blasts came from everywhere. This lasted for perhaps 10 minutes and then all was over. Eleven hundred human lives in Peshtigo and one hundred and fifty in Door and Kewaunee counties had perished those 10 minutes. Four hundred square miles of territory in Kewaunee and Door counties had been devastated.

Immediately following this phenomenon came blessed relief. It rained in torrents. Shouts of joy went up all over the village. No one has ever been able to account for this rain, following as it did almost immediately upon the holocaust of flam and the first that had fallen in many weeks. But it saturated the earth, put out the flames and saved thousands of human lives here.

The next morning, news began to seep into the village of houses burned and lives lost a few miles north of us. But the were no telegraph or telephones, no roads and such were passable. John A. hitaker and the writer volunteered to to the task of going and find the extent of the diaster. It was horse and buckboard and after a ride of eight hours arrived in Ahnepee. There was not a bridge or corduroy left after going over the Leindecker hill; not a fence left standing. Discouraged men and women and children sat in groups upon their household furniture piled in the roads; cattle huddled near them; barns were burned, and we progressed further north, many houses were in ruins; roads were impassable from blackened fallen timber, and we drove through fields where the ashes were from one to a foot and a half deep. Not a green thing anywhere, just one succession of blackened stubs for miles.

At Ahnepee we had heard the news. One hundred and fift people reported dead in Forestville and Brussels; the village of Williamson's mill in Brussels burned with 75 lives; many burned in Red River and Lincoln; not a house left standing in Red River and destitution and starvation facing the survivors everywhere.

The roads leading in to the Belgian settlements were strewn with dead cattle, carcasses of bear and deer, fragments of vehicles burned to the irons; ditches and cleared fields strewn with smaller game and birds, blackened with ruin everywhere. We

met men with blackened, discouraged faces; women with stunned, despairing eyes--homes, household effects, school houses, churches, everything gone. Some men were taking bodies of little children from a well, here the unfortunates had sought refuge and even there perished; one family was satisfying its hunger upon the carcass of a burned cow.

The same day came the news that Chicago had burned.

But there was no time for speculation. The survivors must be saved from starvation. The merchants of Kewaunee loaded teams with flour and pork and sent them north into the devastated towns. William H. Upham, afterwards governor of Wisconsin, and that time a resident of our village, was indefatiguable in this work. R. L. Wing took passage on a sail vessel for Milwaukee to arouse the generous people of that city to our needs and returned in a few days with a steamboat loaded with clothing and provisions. The people of Manitowoc sent Capt. Joe Rankin north to Ahnepee with a cargo of supplies. The business men of Green Bay sent long trains of teams with food into the Belgian towns, and Eugene's Naze's barn in Lincoln, one of the very few left standing, was the storehouse of that territory. Relief committees were appointed at Kewaunee and Ahnepee.

At Kewaunee, R. L. Wing, William H. Upham and J. E. Darbellay were in charge of the work that fall and and the succeeding winter. Franz Swaty, jr., J. R. McDonald and Peter Schiesser were the Ahnepee committee's personnel. The whole world came to our rescue. The king of Belgium sent a donation of $5,000 to his ex-subjects in Red River, Lincoln and Brussels. Italy, England Turkey and Egypt. The government steamer Andrew Johnson, Capt. Evans, was kept constantly on the run between Milwaukee, clothing and building material. The schooner Toledo was also kept in the same service during the fall and winter.

The long, low, rambling county buildings, situated where my own buildings now stand, were filled to their capacity with stores and supplies, and the vacant lots and streets adjacent piled high with hay and lumber and material to help build up the ruins. The streets were thronged with sufferers in for relief and none were turned away emptyhanded.

Just the extent of the financial losses will never be known. Mills, buildings, stores, churches and school buildings went up in flames. In Red River, 62 families were burned out in a row. Not a house, not a shed, not a coupe not one fence rail upon another. Almost naked, the survivors took refuge in the few cabins on the outskirts of the devastated section. It was estimated that two-thirds of the stock in the county perished and that one of the horses lost its life.

Thousands of acres of valuabel timber were burned over, and one could ride from one end of the county to the other and see nothing but blackened stups, stubs and ashes. It was several years before these ruins were obliterated.

There was one amusing thing in the aftermath. Hundreds of men, women and children had to be clothed. The clothing came from Russia Turkey, France, Germany, England and from all over the world. For two or three years, it was no uncommon thing to see at Pierce town farmer arrayed with a long, white coachman's coat with brass buttons and the plug hat of some London Cabby, or the unmanageable coat of some St. Petersburg drosky driver. It frequently occurred that some Belgian or Bohemian farm wives were arrayed with the cast off hats and bonnets of a Paris belle, or that our country dandies wore jauntily the red fez of the Turkish gentleman. In fact, we became cosmopolitan in dress and we came to love the world better for its broad humanity.

It was thought that nothing would grow from the ashes. It was believed that Kewaunee county would never recover. But the next spring the grass was as green as ever; new trees took root and new life took courage. Our greatest tragedy proved our greatest blessing disguised. Farms were easily cleared, the ashes were fertilizers; the new houses built with the relief funds were better than the log shacks that preceded them, and our men and women knew the good qualities of their neighbors.

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OUR CIVIL WAR BEGINNINGS

It was a long, cold, dreary winter--a great deal of snow on the ground and a great ice embargo upon the lake. The sleighing was good and a brisk teaming came from even the distant Belgian towns bringing hand-shaved shingles. And nearly every farmer spent his evenings at home in those days with his "horse" and "draw-shave" miking shingles by the kitchen fire. The output was so large that the schooner Joe Vilas took out a cargo of 1,200,000 from the Kewaunee pier to Buffalo in May.

But it was an anxious winter. Lincoln's election to the presidency and approaching inauguration was bringing the long controversies between the north and south to an issue, and the weekly mail coming in on Tuesday brought startling accounts of the Confederate siezure of government arsenels threatening attacks on Forts Sumpter and Pickens, and Jefferson Davis as its president. Still, hope lingered that a compromise might in some way be effected. The great questions of the day were discussed evenings in Kewaunee and Algoma, as they were all over the land, around the roaring fires at the village and country stores.

On the evening of Mar. 4, in commemoration of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln on that day, a large party, known as an "Inauguration Party," was given at the home of James R. Slauson in the village. Many were present from Ahnapee and Sand Bay. The American colors were conspicuously displayed and Democrats and Republicans joined in the social affair alike, all "union people." It was an affair characteristic of the times--a getting together of neighbors in preparation for the great struggle soon to break.

The people talked of little else. The big catch of fish made by Ben Boutin, the big egg laid by Joe Puffer's chicken, the big haul made by Al Vibber's team in the pinery were all thrown into discard in local discussions, which centered in Charles Brandes' hotel and the around the store firesides.

The opening of navigation was eagerly looked for. Sunday, Mar. 31, the schooner Telegraph came in through the ice fields and anchored off the piers, but the ice embargo would not permit her to land.

County election for county judge was held on town meeting day. Abner Cory and George Elliott were the opposing candidates. Judge Cory was re-elected by a majority of 32 votes out of 95 cast in the county. C. H. Cunningham, Ben Boutin and Robert Dalziel were elected town supervisors; D. D. Garland, clerk; Valentine Hoffman, treasurer; Conrad Rupple, J. R. Slauson and Henry Borgman, assessors; and J. C. Boutin, Milton McKinnon and John Gagnon, constables. Little interest was taken, however, in town affairs. Bigger things were at stake.

Apr. 12, Fort Sumpter was fired upon. The news did not reach Kewaunee until the 14th--Sunday night--at 10 O'clock. The Goodrich steamer Comet, Capt. Fred Pabst, tried on that day to poke her nose through the embargo of ice around Two Rivers Point and failed. Among here passengers was Assemblyman W. S. Finley, returning to his home from Madison. The Comet ran into Two Rivers and Mr. Finley disembarked and started off on foot through the woods for his home at Kewaunee, arriving here at 10 o'clock at night. He brought the news that the "war was on", and copies of the Milwaukee Sentinel and Wisconsin News telling of the opening of hostilities.

On the 19th, the ice embargo was broken, the schooners Albatross, Mary, Rambler, Hamlet and Argo made the piers and the steamer Comet made her first trip here. She brought an innovation. A newsboy, the first of his class, came with the Comet and from that time on the people of Ahnepee and Kewaunee were supplied with Chicago dailies, the Times, Tribune and Herald, every Saturday during the continuance of the war.

The first amn to enlist in the Civil war from Kewaunee county was Chauncey R. Thayer of Kewaunee. The date of his enlistment was Apr. 17.--five days after the firing on Fort Sumpter. The first Wisconsin troops to rally to rally to the support of the flag was the First Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, Col. John C. Starkweather. It was made up of milita companies from Milwaukee, Madison, Kenosha, Fond de Lac, Beloit and Horicon and was called to the colors by Gov. Randall Apr. 22.

Chauncey Thayer was a cooper by trade and for three or four years had made his home in Kewaunee, having built a residence on the side hill--the present building of Albert Jackubosky. He was also prominent in local affairs. Happening in Kenosha when the news came of the firing on Fort Sumpter, Thayer lost no time in enlisting in the local company-- Company G--of that regiment and went immediately into the opening campaign in West Virginia. When the Ist was organized, he re-enlisted and furing the progress of the war became captain of Company H, 33rd Infantry. He returned to Kewaunee county after the close of the war, located a farm for about two miles this side of Ahnepee on the Kewaunee road and finaly established himself on a farm in Clay Banks, where he died. Kewaunee may well feel proud of its first Civil war offering. "Chance" Thayer made good, and was not only handsome, but also a gallant and efficient officer.

The next enlistment following that of Capt. Thayer was that of Frank Hlawacek, a young Bohemian boy, son of a Carlton family, who joined Company A, 5th Wisconsin, when it first was organized at Manitowoc May 10. Young Hlwacek was killed in the gallant charge his regiment made at Maryie's Heights, Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.

Benjamin Blasier, a Kewaunee fisherman, enlisted May 21, 1861, in Company K, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, and was discharged Oct. 28. by order. He subsequently became a member of Company A, 27th Wisconsin, and died a few years ago at or near Sturgeon Bay.

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May 10, James H. Flynn, Sand Bay, enlisted in Company D, 6th Wisconsin Infantry, and was subsequently transferred to Porter's mortar fleet on the Mississippi. Capt. Flynn was a mariner and after four years of service resumed his occupation as a sailor upon Lake Michigan. He owned a small farm near the lake shore in the northern part of Pierce and for many years owned and sailed the smallschooner Tempest. Capt. Flynn has the distinction of being the man who fired the only shot at the rebel ram Tennessee when she ran the Union batteries at Vicksburg. He and several other men were the crew of a small mortar boat moored along the shore of the river and when the formidable Tennessee came steaming down the river through the Union Fleet creating consternation and surprise, the Union guns were too slow in getting into action. All but two on Flynn's mortar boat fled into the swamps, but Flynn and his companion stuck to their ship, got the mortar trained on the ram and as she came steaming by them but a few rods distant they fired the gun, damaging the Tennessee's smoke stack. It was the first shot fired by the Union fleet. In elevating the heavy mortar gun, Flynn sustained internal injiries to his back from which he never recovered.

At the outbreak of hostilities, Charles D. Elliott, son of George W. Elliott, Ahnepee, was employed as printer upon the Shawano Journal. He threw up his job, hastened down to Fond du Lac, where he joined Capt. Bragg's Company E, of the 6th Wisconsin. He was wounded at Antietam in 1862 and transferred to the Veteran's Reserve Corp. At the close of the war, he entered the newspaper business in Pennsylvania, became editor of the Reading Dispatch, Pottsville Republican, and, later, of the Fond-du Lac (Wis.) Common wealth, returning to his adopted home at Pottsville, Pa., he died there more than 20 years ago. Gen. Bragg, veteran commander of the famous Iron Brigade, wrote at the time of his death: "I remember Charlie. It seems to me now he was a non-commisioned officer in my company; I think a Corporal. He was a bright cheerful boy, a good soldier and a general favorite in Company E. I have been trying to gather up whatever detail, possibly, that I may find hidden away in my memory relative to him, but after the lapse of time there is but little left save generality. It seems to me now that he was stricken down with fever at some time, and returned to his command, thin, gaunt, and hollow. I sort of have a picture of him in the retina of my eye. He was with me at Bull run, and at South Mountain and Antietam."

Pres. Lincoln, after the defeat at Bull's Run, called for 500,000 men and the first real movement to secure recuits in Kewaunee county was in September, 1861, when Carl H. Schmidt, Manitowoc, opened an office in Kewaunee to secure recruits for his company in the newly organizing German regiment the 9th.

Lieut. Babcock, Milwaukee, also visited the towns along the shore about the same time to secure volunteers for Col. Starkweather's re-organized Ist Wisconsin Infantry. Lieut. Babcock picked up two recruits at Kewaunee--Edward LaPoint and Peter Mishow, who enlisted Sept. 23. LaPoint was a French fisherman with a family. He was killed in action at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, one of the first of the Kewaunee county men to make the supreme sacrifice for his country. The county was not so fortunate in the qualities of his companion, Peter Mishow, who deserted his command after one minth's service.

Capt. Schmidt secured the enlistment of Morits Barisan, Wilhelm Fischer, John Metzner, John Lutien, and George Glenzer, Kewaunee. These men all made a good war record. Glenzer was wounded at Newtonia in 1864. Metzner died at Little Rock in Oct., 1864, of disease. Lutien practically lost his eyesight, was discharged and lived an honorable citizen of the village for many years.

Sept. 28, 1861, Park Benjamin Elliott, third son of George W. Elliott, and a printer in the Appleton Crescent office, joined Company C, 10th Wisconsin. He was killed and buried on the battlefield at Chaplin Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. A comrade wrote thus of his death: "I was compelled to go to the left of the company on the line of battle which brought me down with the little men. Park B. Elliott was the last man at the foot. This was why I was at the side of Park. We were drawn up in a cornfield on the brow of a hill supporting Simmons' Indiana battery. We would lay down to load and rise up to fire, knee aiming. A Rebel bullet struck him over the left eye. He fell backwards, but diagonally toward me so that he would be in my way while loading. I took him by the coat collar and dragged him back about six feet and laid him over on his back. He was dead dead; he never moved after he was shot. Soon after the Rebels took our posistion. Park was not stripped, but was buried as he fell. He was our pet soldier, a small man but a big soldier, and as brave as a lion."

The first real "going to war," event, however, from the county happened when 36 from Kewaunee and Ahnepee joined the Manitowoc and Kewaunee Rifles," afterwards known as Company E, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, in October. During the month of Sept., Lieut. George W. Waldo, of Manitowoc, and Levi W. Vaughan, Kewaunee had been busy in Kewaunee and also Ahnepee securing recruits. War meetings were held at both villages, addressed by Charles H. Walker and a number of men "signed up."

Accompanied by many of the new recruits from Manitowoc and a brass band, Capt. Waldo came up from Manitowoc on Sunday, Oct. 13, on the steamer Comet. They took aboard the Kewaunee revruits at Kewaunee and proceeded to Ahnepee. Hundreds of people had gathered in from the surrounding country to give the "boys" a hearty send-off. Several Forestville men, among them William,Fagg, "Dick" Perry and David Elliott, had joined the Ahnepee contingent. As the Comet neared the pier, the band struck up the national anthem, and at its conclusion, "Mart" Perry's fife responded from the ranks of the Ahnepee boys with the familiar strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." During the rendition of this refrain, dead silence prevailed among the hundreds gathered on the pier, relieved by a stirring response from the band on the steamer, as she slowly came into the dock. A procession of the recruits was formed, and, headed by the band they paraded through the streets of the village, and as the Comet shoved off, there was a fluttering of handkerchiefs and three hearty cheers for the Kewaunee county's first offerings.

The members from Kewaunee county of Company E. who enlisted at this time were:

Levi W. Vaughan, (Killed at Corinth), Oliver G. Rowse, Amon Moore, Joseph Moore, John Blazier, Mark G. Fay (died of disease), Samuel Gokie (wounded at Vicksburg), William Henry, Morris Van Doozer (killed at Corinth), Hanford N. Smith, Willaim Herrin (wounded at Vicksburg), William Sabins (died of disease), Warren Thayer (died of disease), Eli Dunham, John S. Gurdane, Henry Hallum, David Hill, Michael McDonald, Henry Meverden, William A. Nelson, John Peronto, and Andrew Sloggy, Ahnepee.

In December, while the company was lying in camp at Fond du Lac, Nicolas Bregger, Kewaunee, Ezra B. Austin (wounded at Corinth, Frederick Smith, Charles B. Brown, William M. Clark (died of disease,) Andreas and Daniel S. Eveland, John Lowell (wounded at Shiloh), and William Peronto, joined the company.

Company E furnished Kewaunee county's first victims to the war, William Sabins dying of disease at Shiloh, Apr. 25, 1862, and Morris Van Doozer and Capt. Vaughan were killed within a few minutes of each other at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862.

These were Kewaunee county's first offerings to the Civil war, made furing the first year of the conflict. With the exception of three or four deserters from amnng them, they all made gallant and splendid war records.

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POLITICAL AND OTHER AFFAIRS OF 1860

It was an unusually open spring. The topsail schooner Stella, Capt. Smith, arrived in Kewaunee Feb. 27, and took out the first cargo. The schooner Travelers took out a cargo for J. R. Slauson Mar. 20. The river was free from ice and logs were running by the middle of March. The steamers Wabash Valley and Ogontz were early on their runs to Green Bay, stopping at Kewaunee and Ahnepee.

The year 1860 opened auspiciously for Kewaunee, Congressman Larrabee securing an appropriation from Congress for $3,000 for the survey of a harbor at Kewaunee and also an appropriation of $6,000 for the construction of a lighthouse. These appropriations attracted attention to the town and drew new business concerns to the place. S. Goodenow, a Manitowoc merchant, opened an agricultural warehouse and sent William D. Hitchcock here to take its management. In November, Mr. Hitchcock married Miss F. Johnson of Manitowoc and was taken into the partnership by Mr. Goodenow. The firm was known as Goodenow & Co., and they opened up a general mercantile business in 1860 in a frame building on Ellis street, upon the site of the present Stika building.

In June, Helver Nordvi, a Norwegian, formerly connected with the Torrison company at Manitowoc, moved to Kewaunee and opened a general store on Ellis street, which conducted for several years.

Mr. Hitchcock was an ardent Democrat and at once became prominent in local politics. In 1865, he associated himself in business with Vojta Mashek and his own brother-in-law, Walter S. Johnson and under the firm name of Hitchcock & Mashek, they purchased the Finley store property on Ellis street and also the south pier property from Hills & Johnson and began a large shipping and mercantile business. Mr. Hitchcock was prominent in the political movement in 1868 which brought about the downfall of Edward Decker in county affairs, and he was elected county clerk on the anti-Decker county ticket.

The year is notable also from the fact that the first bridge was built across the Kewaunee river at the village. All travel to the north before that time had been made down along the lake shore through the Point, fording the river at its mouth and thence along the lake shore to the north. The county board appropriated the sum of $400 toward the building of a bridge, and the town also made an appropriation the, the contract being let to L. P. Fisher to do the work. The driving of spiles commenced in Febrjary. But the construction of the bridge meant far more than the passage over the water. It was necessary to construct a causeway of slabs and sawdust across the marsh for nearly half a mile beyond the piling. Both sawmills were industriously piling their refuse along the proposed road, but they were unable to complete the work for lack of material and it was not until December that the bridge and road way were actually open for travel. The openign of this bridge and highway across th marsh was a banner day for Kewaunee.

John Colbert opened a linekiln at the "Footbridge" on the Moore property in May and his first output was borught to town upon a scow poled down thr iver. It was the opening of the "Limekilns."

The first movement to erect a Catholic church began in the spring. A meeting of Catholics was called and a board of five trustees elected, of whom Joseph C. Boutin was the secretary. His brother, Ben Boutin, was very active in the movement and circulated a subscription paper. Some $380 was subscribed, of which sum nearly one-half was donated by the Protestants in the villages, for which Mr. Boutingave them thanks in the local paper. It was at first proposed to erect the church in the Decker addition, near the present public cemetary, but the site on the hill was later secured and the work of constructing a small frame edifice commenced. The money gave out and work stopped. For three years the building was without a roof, when the Rev. Charles Exel was sent here as a resident priest. He remained here until 1866, when Father Steenwick came. Prior to this movement, however, Kewaunee was occasionally visited by missionary priests. Rev. T. Smeddin visited the place in 1856 and held services in a hut made of boughs. He was succeeded in 1857 by Father Malle.

In August, the first resident physician came to the place. He was a young man named Dr. Jerome C. Saltzman a native of the state of New York. He was only 23 years of age and unmarried, but in 1868 he married a young lady from Manitowoc. The local paper in 1861 said there had not been a death from natural causes in the county in five years, so it can be presumed that when Dr. Saltzman accepted the position of teacher in the public schools in 1861, it was because of the dearth of accidents. In august, 1862, he entered the army and never returned to the village.

On an August day of this year the trim government schooner, "Captain Mitchell" came to an anchor off the town, a small boat was lowered and two officers in the uniforms of naval captains, and two gentlemen in civilian clothes were pulled ashore. They climbed up on a slip of the south pier and went up into the village. One of the captains in uniform was none other than the famous Raphael Symmes, captain of the famous "pirate" ship Alabama three years alter during the Civil war. The other naval man was Capt. Tilton, a Virginian, who, the next year, took his own life rather than follow his native state out of the Union. The gentlemen accompanying them were Congressman Charles H. Larabee and Rufus King editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel. Mr. Larabee was our congressman and had that very year secrued appropriations from congress for a harbor and lighthouse, and the party was now here to locate the proposed lighthouse. He was also a candidate for re-election, but was swept into discard by the Republican cyclone of 1860, and A. Scott Sloan succeeded him. He entered the army as a second lietenant, was colonel of the 24th, Wisconsin Infantry and came out of the war a brigadier general. Rufus King was Wisconsin's strongest editorial writer. He became a general of division in the Civil war and was the first commander of Wisconsin's famous "Iron Brigade."

These distinguished gentlemen visited the lake shore district of the village, climbed the hill, and decided that the new lighthouse should be built where the present Congregational church now stands. Capt. Symmes and Tilton were members of the lighthouse board for the Great Lakes. But the lighthouse was never built where they located it. A few years ago, I stood before the magnificent monument which is erected to Admiral Symmes in his native city of Mobile and later visited his grave in the Confederate cemetary in the same city. Whatever the people of the north may consider Admiral Symmes because of his piratical destruction of our merchant marine, he is certainly revered and honored in his native Mobile.

The teacher in the new village schoolhouse for the summer term, as it was called, was Jared Thompson, a graduate of Lawrence college. Mr. Thompson subsequently became w ell known Milwaukee lawyer.

A great political battle book place in November. It was waged just as warm in Kewaunee county as anywhere in the land. It was the fight in the north between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. The Douglas forces in the county were led by Edward Decker, Lyman Walker, George Elliott, D. D. Garland, Luther Hammond, Peter Schiesser, John Smithwick, Abner Cory and Hiram H. Fenn. The Lincoln men, in the minority, were battling valiently under such leaders as the following: Elisha B. Dean, John McNally, James R. Slauson, William H. F nley, David Youngs, Rufus L. Wing, Simon Hall and Edward Bach.

In the winter of 1860, Rufus L. Wing became a resident of Ahnepee. His wife and son had been members of the family of George W. Elliott, his father-in-law, in that town since 1858, while Mr. Wing was completing his law studies in the office of his cousin, the late Gen. B. J. Sweet, at Chilton. He had visited Kewaunee county in 1856 and determined to locate here. In the spring of 1860, he hung out his shingle as a practicing attorney at Ahnepee. While a resident of Calumet county, he had been prominently identified with the famous "Underground Railroad," which assisted fugitive slaves in making their escape from the south up through Wisconsin to Green Bay where they took steamer passage for Canada. Mr. Wing was an uncompromising abolitionist and an untiring advocate of temperance. Of Quacker New England stock, he cared little for public opinion or financila results, but expressed himself emphatically upon all things he believed to be right, regardless of personal consequence. He possessed unusual qualities as a public speaker and almost at once became a leader in the campaign for Abraham Lincoln waged in the county in the fall of 1860, a leadership which he maintained in the county for 28 years, until the time of his death in March, 1889. When Decker's regime was ousted by the political upheaval of 1868, Mr. Wing was appointed deputy county clerk by W. D. Hitchcock, removed to Kewaunee and took over the conduct of general county affairs from Mr. Decker. He was elected the first president of the village of Kewaunee in April, 1873. His best eulogy was the attendance of five thousand residents of Door and Kewaunee counties at his funeral and the compliment paid his memory by the saloon keepers of Kewaunee, when they voluntarily closed their places of business on the day of his obsequies, although for a quarter of a century he had been an untiring advocate of temperance.

The Democrats held their county convention late in September at Brandes' hall in Kewaunee. Edward Decker was selected as president and Hiram H. Fenn as secretary. With little opposition they nominated this county ticket; County clerk, Edward Decker; County treasurer, L. Hammond; register of deeds, Joseph Anderegg; sheriff, John P. Arndt; clerk of the court, Hiram H. Fenn; district attorney, Lyman Walker; surveyor, Constant Thiry; coroner, Frank Boutin. Their county campaign committee was W. D. Hitchcock, Peter Schiesser and Jes Erichsen.

The Democratic assembly convention for Kewaunee, Door, Shawano and Oconto counties, nominated Matthias Simon, Ahnepee, for their candidate.

The Republicans of the county assembled also at Brandes' hall on the 10th of October. John McNally was elected as President and Edward Bach as secretery. They nominated this ticket; County clerk, endorsed Edward Decker; county treasurer, endorsed L. Hammond; register of deeds, Edward Back; sheriff, Andress Eveland; district attorney, John. Densow; their assembly convention nominated William S. Finley; J. R. McDonald; surveyor, endorsed Constant Thiry; coroner. Their campaign committee was J. R. lauson, E. B. Dean and J. R. McDonald.

Notwithstanding the Republican landslide in nearly every county in Wisconsin, Kewaunee county Democracy remained unshaken. Douglas' majority in the county was 373. Red River gave Lincoln but one vote and Franklin 13 out of 221 cast. Kewaunee went for Lincoln by a vote of 74 to 69. Pierce was also carried by Lincoln by a vote of 74 to 69. Pierce was also carried by Lincoln by a vote of 30 to 27. The entire Democratic county ticket was elected, but Finley beat Simon in the county by a vote of 707 to 209 and was elected to the assembly by a large majority. Simon charged that treason was in the air. And it was.

And there were some matrimonial ventures in this year which may interest readers. On May 15, Justice Anderegg united Patrick J. Rooney and Mary Allen. The same week, the Rev. Father Daems performed a similar service for Thomas Ryan and Helen Smithwick out in Coryville. On June 29, Miss Bertha Lorenz became Mrs. George Grimmer. On Thanksgiving day, Stephen D. Brown, the printer, took over Mrs. Mary Jane Gray, and her boarding house on Harrison street; Fred Pistor married Miss E. Lemert of Sheboygan and David Hill went down to the Carlton town line and married Miss Emily Rowse on the farm now owned by John Albrecht. William Flaherty on Dec. 5, married Miss Louise Gonyou. And the wedding bells rang merrily and so Kewaunee history was made.

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THINGS DOING HERE IN 1861

On a beautiful May morning, 1861, was enacted Kewaunee county's first white tragedy. It occured in the midst of our early war excitement and was lost sight of during the strenuous days which followed. Christopher Weidner was an excitable German who had established a small store and saloon in Ahnepee. "Tom" Bacon was a long, lanky Englishman who had come to the settlement and married the "Widow" Ashby--a pioneer woman. He lived in a log shack up on what has since been known as "Tom Bacon's" creek about a mile west of the village. Weidner and Bacon got into an alternation about a small bill one evening. The matter so worked upon the mind of Widner that, possessing himself of a butcher knife, he set out the next morning to find Bacon. The latter was engaged in "loading gravel" upon Young's pier. Without previous warning, Weidner went up to the Englishman and stabbed him to the heart. Bacon almost instantly died and Weidner, pursued by angry sailors and vessel leaders, ran off the pier and sought shelter in the office of Justice Elliott. The writer provided him with a basin of water in which he washed his blood-stained hands, while angry sailors, with a rope threatened to hang him to the yard-arms of their vessel. It was necessary to protect him from mob violence that night and securely handcuffed, he was delivered over to Sheriff Arndt at the county jail in Kewaunee the following day. His case was the first jury trial ever held in the county. He was prosecuted by District Attorney Walker and defended by R. L. Wing. The jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree and Judge Taylor sentenced him to life imprisonment. After serving in Waupun some eight or nine years, Weidner contracted consumption and was permitted to come home to his wife and children in Ahnepee, where he died.

A peculiar attempt at jail breaking occured while Wiedner was in the Kewaunee county jail. A Franklin man by the name of William Jacks was his fellow prisoner. One morning, Sheriff Arndt found Jacks missing. The windows and cell door were securely locked and there was nothing that would indicate how the man had made his escape. Later it was discovered that Jacks and Wiedner had made a rude draft of the jail keys, which the former had seen in the sheriff's possession, and from this drawing they made a wooden key, hardening it by toasting over a flame. With this, Jacks opened the door, promising to return for his companion as soon as he could arrange for his safe get way. Jacks was recaptured, however, near his home in Franklin. Both men were sentenced at the July term of court--Jacks to marry the Franklin girl he had wronged --and Wiedner to the penitentiary for life.

In May, 1861, three weeks after the opening of hostilities between the north and the south, staples were quoted in the Kewaunee market as follows: Wheat 92 cents; oats, 23 cents; corn, 35 cents; butter, 7 to 9 cents; potatoes, 23 cents; lard, 11 cents; ham, 10 cents; shoulders, 7 cents.

Three weeks after the opening of hostilities, James H. Allen raised a "Liberty pole" in front of his newly opened hotel, the "Union House," on Lake street from which he floated the American flag every day. Oliver G. Rowse also erected a pole in the western part of the village from which he flung his flag to the breezes. Charles Brandes flew a flag over the Steamboat house and Charles Dede over his hotel, the Wisconsin house, so that patriotism was visible to the approaching strangers who came within our gates, during the first year of the war.

National Independence day, July 4, was made the occasion of more than the usual patriotic demonstrations in the county. The people of Carlton gathered with their baskets in a grove near Dean's Pier, here they listened to a strong partiotic oration by the Rev. Mr. Eldredge, afterwards participating in a ball at Feldmann's hall at Forest hill. The loyal people of Casco assembled in the morning at the hotel of Jean Axtell, where they united in raising a liberty pole. 81 feet in length, "a lectle the longest and biggest pole in the county," as one Cascoite asserted. As the big flag went up, with uncovered heads, they listened to the few strong patriotic words from James Garland and then adjourned to Fred Puffer's house for a picnic dinner, served by the ladies.

Sept. 9, a "war meeting was held at Brandes' hall in Kewaunee of which Edward Decker was elected president and J. H. Allen secretary. At this meeting a county committee was appointed to look after and take steps to provide for the destitute families of soldiers, consisting of C. H. Cunningham, M. Simon, Joseph Lemieux, Jes Erichsen and Henry Christman. A committee consisting of L. Hammond, Peter Schiesser, H. H. Fenn, Joseph Walender and John Metzner was also named to take steps to organize a military company and prepare it to enter the service.

On Sept. 15, the steamer Comet brought up several recruiting officers and a delegation of patriotic citizens from Manitowoc to encourage the enlistment of revruits in the newly organized Manitowoc company afterwards known as the "Manitowoc and Kewaunee Volunteers." Charles E. Walker, Lieut. Waldo and several others addressed a "war meeting," hastily called at Brandes' hall and then proceeded on to Ahnepee, where a similar meeting was held.

The week of Sept. 12 to 18, was particularily unfortunate for Kewaunee. The night of Sept. 12, the large saw-mill of the Taylor, Cunningham & Co., situated on "The Point," was entirely destroyed by fire, throwing some 50 men and boys out of work. Sept. 18, Levi P. Congdon, a pioneer merchant and one of the principal business factors of the village, died of disease, after four years of prosperous business enterprise. His mercantile business was thereafter conducted by his widow in partnership with W. S. Finley. The work of reconstructing the mill was immediately commenced by the Taylors, Cunningham company and a new mill was up and enclosed before winter set in, for which the machiner was brought from Buffalo by schooner.

In October, President Lincoln made his first appointments in the county. D. D. Garland and M. Simon were removed from the postmasterships at Kewaunee and Algoma and W. [illegible]. Finley and David Youngs appointed to succeed them. The postoffice at Kewaunee was removed from the Garland home on Ellis street, to the Finley and Congdon store. The postoffice at Ahnepee was removed from Mr. Simon's hotel on the north side of the river to Mr. Young's residence on Steele street and was taken care of by Miss Harriet Harkins.

As a life-long Republican, I desire to make this acknowledgement to Kewaunee county Democracy. The Democrats of the county were loyal to the flag and to the country during the entire period of the Civil war, a condition which did not prevail in all of the northern states. In October, a representative Democratic county convention was called at Brandes' hall in Kewaunee to nominate delegates to the Democratic state convention. It was the first political gathering of the party in the county since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. It was attended by such representatives of the party as Abner Cory, Henry Christman, Edward Decker, Anton Sipple, W. D. Hitchcock, Peter Schiesser, M. Simon, Conrad Meyer, Nelson Boutin, Charles Maynor, David Decker, C. A. Feudker, L. Hammond, John Calhoun, James Larkin and Joseph Bronson. Dr. John C. Saltman and W. D. Hitchcock were elected delegates to the Democratic state convention and they were instructed to use their influence to endorse the action of the convention, "provided said Union convention have nominated good men of sound principles, and who believe in the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of constitutional laws and obligations."

It became apparent at this time that very important was legislation would come before the legislature of 1861-'62 and that it would be necessary to elcet tried and strong men. Partisanship was thrown to the winds and leading Democrats and Republicans united in a call for George W. Elliott, Union Democrat, to become the Union candidate for member of the assembly and he was elected by large majority over the straight Democratic nominee, Henry Borgman.

Two new innovations were first tried out at the November election of this year. The old system of town supervision of schools was abolished and the first county superintendent of schools elected. D. D. Garland, editor of the Enterprise, was elected by the Union people without opposition and became our first county superintendent. The government of counties by a county board consisting of the chairman and the several towns was also abolished and Kewaunee county was divided into three districts from which supervisors were elected at the November election. The supervisors elected were Elisha B. Dean, Henry Christman, and James A. Defaut. Edward Hicks, late postmaster of Green Bay, was elected to succeed Edward Decker as state senator from the senatorial district.

Kewaunee and Ahnepee had no Green Bay steamer in 1861. The Goodrich steamer Comet, Capt. Pabst, made the port weekly on Sunday mornings, going on further north than the latter port. A large fleet of sail vessels were engaged in the Kewaunee trade that season, among them were the schooners Racine, Pelpie, Rambler, Roanoke, North Star, Undine, Harbridge, Evaline, Francis, Belle, H. Norton, Gertrude, Wayne and brig Belle city. The propellers F. W. Buckus and Mineral State and steamer Michigan were also callers.

Nor did the war interfere with our early agricultural pursuits. The second annual fair of the county agricultural society was held in the unfinished hall above the Congdon & Finley store building on Ellis street, Kewaunee, Sept. 27 and 28. There was said to have been a good attendance and a fair display of agricultural products. We note that Frank Chacek took first prize for the best cow and that Charles Brandes landed the second. Conrad Meyer captured the ribbon for Butterturnips, spring wheat and rye. Henry Taylor secured first on carrots, cabbage, apples, and rutabagas. David Decker excelled in corn and potatoes; Joseph alender in Kohlarabbi; J. W. Puffer in winter wheat; Thomas Paddleford in cheese; A. D. Lawrence in blacksmith work ; . Auer in tinsmith work; John Kotz in brick and John Honjou in cooperage.

Nor were religious affairs at a standstill. The Methodists of the county held their fourth quarter meeting, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Heimbaugh, in the village in August and the same month the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, late of Oconto, was installed as pastor of the first Congregationalist church. In Ahnepee, the German Methodists organized a church and the Rev. C. C. Becker became its first pastor. The Rev. Father Daems did efficient missionary work throughout Lincoln, Casco and Red River. The Lutherans in Ahnepee were preparing to organize, which they did the following year with the Rev. G. H. Brookman as their pastor.

The principal addition to the mercantile business of the county was the coming to Ahnepee in this year of Franz Swaty from Two Rivers. He became a leading merchant and business man.

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OUR WAR ACTIVITIES IN 1862

The winter of 1862 set in gloomily and a very general despondency prevailed relative to the speedy determination of the war. The North had not fully recovered from the disastrous defeat at Bull Run in July. The Mason and Sleidel incident and the resulting humiliation of the government in being compelled to surrender the arch-traitors to Great Britain under threat of war, was still rankling. The hope of the North during the winter was largely upon the effective blockade upon Southern ports, calculating to starve the South into submission.

There were no railroads or stations nearer than Appleton, no winter steamboat and no telegraph office nearer than Green Bay to meet the demands of the people of Kewaunee County.

The week of January 22 to 29 was enlivened in Kewaunee by the appearance here of Capt. J. N. Stone, recruiting for the 19th Wisconsin Infantry. While here he secured the enlistment of Almond D. Wormwood, Peter Bentz, James Clark John H. Klenzing and Louis Gishow and he left with his recruits for the camp at Fond du Lac on the morning of the 29th. Wormwood was a young printer, employed in the office of the Enterprise. He served his full three years, as did Bentz, Gishow, Clark and Klenzing, but never returned to Kewaunee. Clark became a sergeant. He was credited to Caladonia, Racine county. Two Rivers received the credit for Klenzing. Gishow was wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., in 1864. Bentz married a Kewaunee girl on the morning of his departure for the war and lived and died an honored resident of West Kewaunee.

Thirty-six men from the county, who had joined Company E, 14th Wisconsin, were in camp at Fond du Lac until March, when their command moved down to Tennessee and tookpart in the battle of Shiloh, Apr. 6-7, up to that time the greatest battle that had ever taken place on the western continent. Although the company lost its captain, George H. Waldo, none of the Kewaunee county men were killed. Samuel Gokie, Ezra B. Austin and John Lowell were wounded. Austin was pinned to the ground by a falling tree. A confederate officer released him by lifing the tree and gave him a drink of water. His injuries were such that he died Apr. 12, a few days after the battle. He was from Ahnepee and may be said to have been Kewaunee county's first victim of the war. The brass cannon which has been an honored trophy on the capitol grounds at Madison for the past 59 years, was captured by the regiment to which the Kewaunee men belonged.

In August, Col. B. J. Sweet, who had been commissioned to raise the 21st Wisconsin Infantry, came into the county. He addressed a large and enthusiastic war meeting at Kewaunee on the evening of the 20th at which H. S. Pierpont, Two Rivers, and R. L. Wing, Ahnepee, were also speakers. Accompanied by his cousin and former law associate, Mr. Wing visited Ahnepee the following evening. Company A, 27th Wisconsin, was in process of organizing at Kewaunee and Col. Sweet was not very successful in getting men for his new regiment at the county seat, but at Ahnepee he secured 14 men.

These men were mostley recruited by Mr. Wing with a view to the organization of a Kewaunee county company for the 21st. They were taken by him to join to join the 21st in camp at Oshkosh, where they became part of Company K, (of Manitowoc) Capt. Charles H. Walker, and Mr. Wing was commissioned to do further recruiting service in Door and Kewaunee counties. The 21st left Oshkosh for the front in September and was almost immediately thrown into the battle of Perryville, where it was badly cut to pieces.

The 14 men from Ahnepee were Thomas Allen, Homer L. Bacon, John Goettinger, Frederick Londo Manual Londo, William N. Perry, John Powell, John D. Sartell, Peter M. Simon and George W. Warner. Joseph Boden was killed at Perryville, Oct. 8. Manual Londo died from wounds received there. William N. Perry was wounded and taken prisoner. Young Peter M. Simon)present truant officer in Green Bay) was taken prisoner in the same battle. Powell and Sartell died of disease. Bacon as badly wounded and made a cripple for life at Chicamauga. Goettinger, Warner, and Allen, impaired in health, were transferred to the Veterans Reserve corps. The valiant little squad from Ahnepee made a noble war record for themselves.

Samuel Gokie, the young Frenchman, who was badly wounded at Shiloh, returned to his home at Kewaunee at the close of the war only to meet a tragic death here a year or two later. He was overtaken by insanity and while in that condition was confined in the county jail, then situated on the hill where the court house now stands. In his mad frenzy, he set fire to the jail and was himself consumed by the flames. The jailer, Burr Jennings, who lived over the cell room barely escaped a similar fate with his family.

On August 11th, the Adjutant General Gaylord issued an official quota showing the number of soldiers called for and the number up to that time that had been credited by enlistment to the several counties. Kewaunee county's official quota was 304 men and it had credited to it by enlistment up to that time 49 men. Unless 255 men enlisted from the county before Aug. 21, a draft was ordered to fill the quota. As soon as this order was received, printed handbills were circulated throughout the county calling for a big was meeting a Kewaunee on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 15. During the forenoon of Friday, crowds of men began coming into the village from the several towns in the county and when the meeting was called at two o'clock, it was said that twice the number of men were in the village than had ever before been here at the same time.

Edward Decker was made chairman and L. Hammond secretary of the meeting. The Rev. J. E. Donaldson, the Rev. L. E. Eldridge, the Rev. Mr. Baker, C. H. Cunningham and E. Cleveland addressed the meeting. The first order of business was to raise a subscription for the support of the families of the men who should enlist. The sum of $900 was soon subscribed, the principal subscriptions being by J. R. Slauson, E. Decker and Henry Taylor. Then Charles H. Cunningham stepped out into the street in front of the Steamboat house and called upon all those who were willing to follow him to the battlefields to the south to form a line in the street. About 60 men went out as requested.

Active recruiting began at once and with 20 days the Kewaunee company numbered 109 men. The result of these enlistments in August were that the towns of Kewaunee and Ahnepee were saved from the September drafts. But the county was still short 124 men for its quota, mostly from the towns of Red River, Lincoln, Casco and Franklin. W. S. Finley was appointed draft commissioner for the county and immediate steps were taken to draft the necessary men.

These men were the first to enroll in the new Company, which afterwards became Company A, 27th Wisconsin: Town of Kewaunee--C. H. Cunningham, J. C. Saltzman, Alfred Vibber, Maxmilian Jadin, Joseph Anderegg, Ignatius Scammon, August Nehls, Thron Olsen, Seth T. Smith, William Stone, Charles Cooper, John Webber, Walter Osborn, L. Diskenshort, John Hushes, Gottfried Bohne, Cyrus A. Miles, William Flaherty, John Peronto, Henry Stepan, John Wrabetz, Valentine Benson, Timothy Priest, Paul Casley, Milton McKinnon, Peter Stoffels, H. Whittmore, Frederick Helmholt, L. P. Fisher, Christy Jantiss, Issaac Mc-Kinnon, Fred Pistor, Safra Vilett, Adolph Duvall, Henry Bargeman, John Henry, John Wickham, Peter Bregger, Frank Mussil, Thomas B. Baptist, Robert Dalziel, Martin Lutz, Charles Brockman, Conrad Arnold, Barney Nadeau, John Walesh, Abraham Blasier. From the Town of Carlton--Edward Lach, John Dishmaker, Michael McMullen, Charles Clark, Jacob Thayer, Timothy Landy, Thomas Grover, Frederick Werner, Charles Watson, William W. Warner, Jehial Warner, Ezra Warner, Gilbert Menter, A. D. St. Peters, Fred Maden, Allen Barton, John Davis, John McNally, George H. Ritter, Conrad Martin, Moses D. Parsino, Thomas R. Roberts, John P. Kent, Charles Cole.

From the Town of Coryville--Reuben Cory, John Schneider, Frank Trudell, Joseph Trudell, William Whalen, William P. Doyle, David Lonergan, Frank Pavlik, Joshua Bush and John Turnauer.

From the Town of Ahnepee--Aaron Cory, William Jackson, William Bristol, James E. Bristol, William . Van Doozer, Benjamin Balonge.

From the Town of Casco--Samuel Starks, Horace Whittaker, Ira Drake, Edward O'Hara, Aleck Trudell, Joseph Bunder, Jean Degeneffe.

From the Town of Franklin--Joseph Kurka.

The week following these men enlisted in the new company--From the Town of Red River, William Dekelver, Guillaume Demain, Lousi J. Eland, Pierre A. Rosey.

From the Town of Kewaunee--John Winterbottom, Valentine Hoffman, Ferdinand Schiebe, John Gonyou, Joseph C. Poutin.

From the Town of Casco--Charles Schneider, John Liebeck.

From the Town of **Montpelier**--C. W. Baldwin, Nathaniel Harlow.

From the Town of Ahnepee--Joseph Phelipsky

From the Town of Franklin--Hiram Nagy.

From the Town of Pierce--Conrad Plinke, P. J. Rooney.

From the Town of Coryville--Henry Brannigan.

In October, Charles Hawkins, Kewaunee, and John J. Borland, Carlton, enlisted.

The company was organized by electing without a dissenting vote Charles H. Cunningham, captain, John C. Saltzman, first lieutenant, and John J. Borland, second lieutenant.

Capt. Cunningham immediately began giving his recruits manuel training and company drill and Saturday, Sept. 20, they embarked on the steamer Comet for the regimental camp at Milwaukee. When the roll was called on the pier before the departure, every man who had enlisted, except two, was present. These two had gone to Two Rivers on business, reporting immediately at Milwaukee.

Not all the men who enlisted were accepted into service at Milwaukee and a number, rejected for physical disability, returned to their homes.

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LOCAL ANNALS OF 1863

The farmers of Kewaunee county who now boast of the fertility of their soil and the value of their lands, many of which sell readily from $150 to 200 an acre, will be interested to know that in 1863, the entire state was appraised by a board and the counties divided into eight classes--supposedly to indicate their value for agricultural purposes. Class one was valued at $21 an acre; class two at 15 an acre; class three at $10 and acre; class four at $8 an acre; class five at $6 an acre; class six at $4 an acre; class seven at $3 an acre; and class eight at $2 an acre. Kewaunee and Door counties were both in class eight. Their soils were supposed to be non-productive. It would be a source of gratification to give the wiseacres of 1863 who made this classification a joy ride through the rich dairy farms and fruit orchards of the peninsula in the good year of 1921.

The first days of spring, 1863, were anxious ones in many of our Kewaunee county homes. The boys of Company E, 14th Wisconsin, went south from their camp at Fond du Lac in March and were almost immediately thrown into the battle of Shiloh and the Vicksburgh campaign. The Kewaunee company, under Capt. Cunningham , also went ot the front in March and in June was with Grant's army before Vicksburg. From that time on nearly every weekly mail brought tidings of death or sickness. Mrs. Janet Kalziel wrote her husband Robert a letter. It was returned and across its face was written, "Your husband is dead." Edwin Rowse, 8th wisconsin, was coming home to see his parents on a furlough. He got as far as Racine and died there. He was the only representative of Kewaunee county in the famous Eagle regiment. His father, O. G. Rowse was with the 14th at Corinth at the same time.

John Hauer, an 18-year-old Franklin boy who enlisted in the 9th Wisconsin, was the first war victim from that town. He died in the fall of 1862. Ignatius Scammon, Company A. 27th Wisconsin, came home to die. Oct. 10, Kewaunee had its first soldier funeral. With coffin draped, with the flag he fought for and in the presence of the neighbors and friends Dr. Donaldson delivered a patriotic eulogy over his remains and the soldier with a Maine boyhood was among the first to be buried in our public cemetery. Mark G. Fay, Kewaunee, and William Sabins, Ahnepee, were among the members of the 14th Wisconsin who met death from disease in the early days of 1863. Company A, 27th Wisconsin had a ling list of deaths caused from malaria in the swamps of Arkansas during the summer and fall. Among them were Leopold Jackson, Herman Rasey, Joseph Dunker, John Turnauer, Joseph Trudell, Charles Clark, Thomas Grover, David Lonergan and Timothy Priest.

I am writing this that the real first heroes of Kewaunee county may not be forgotten. Their names should be engraved on the monument in the court house square.

At the April meeting of the county board, Luther Hammond resigned as county treasurer and W. S. Finley was appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Hammond was suffering from ill health and soon after removed from the community. For five years, he had been a leading factor in all of the political events of the county. His home was in one of the small frame dwelling houses on Kilbourn street, just west of the Conway building now owned by Mr. Metzner.

The Stransky-Seyk mill on the "Stone Ledge" has been a business factor in the county for 58 years. It was built by Michael Knopp and Charles Kunz in the spring of 1863, and the first grist of flour was ground in September of that year. In January, 1865, Mr. Kunz sold his interest to Charles Brandes.

There were other important changes in Kewaunee business affairs this year. W. S. Finley purchased Capt. Cunningham's interest in the Taylor mill and store in April and Mr. Finley succeeded Charles W. Dikeman, formed a charge of the Taylor, Cunningham & Co. store. Mr. Dikeman formed a partnership with his nephew, Homer D. Latimer, and Sever Olsen than began the erection of a large shingle mill in Coryville. They purchased several thousand acres of the Taylor pine lands. Mr. Slauson very soon afterward purchased the interest of Isaac and Henry Taylor in the other mill and continued business being the resident partner in charge. Goodenow & Hitchcock moved their store into the Congdon building on Ellis street. Joseph Walender erected a store on the south side of Ellis street and opened a general mercantile establishment.

In the spring of this year, a new business and political factor came to Kewaunee in the person of Vojta Mashek. His first business venture was to ppurchase the Wisconsin house of Sheriff John Arndt. Here he conducted a hotel, gave balls and public entertainments and at once assumed a leadership among the Bohemian people living in the city and county.

Later Mr. Mashek associated himself with Wojta Stransky in the mercantile business and in 1867 he became a member of the firm of Hitchock & Mashek. He ran for register of deeds in 1864, but was defeated by Charles Deda. Mr. Mashek was an educated gentleman. He came to America as the private secretary of Prince Malinowsky, a Russian nobleman, and remained here, established the Racine "Slavie" in 1862.

And there were also tragedies in the county in July. On the 15th, Joseph Delill and Joseph Lonze, two French fisherman, attempted to ferry Joanna Murphy, a daughter of Daniel, a 12-year old girl, across the mouth of the Kewaunee river in a canoe. The frail craft capsized in the swift current. Deilill and Lonzo were drowned. Miss Murphy was saved by her hoops skirts, which kept her afloat. Both men left large and developed families.

On a July day, Dr. E. M. Thorp went out hunting deer near Ahnepee. There was no "closed season" for anything alive in those days. The Doctor spied something red and he took a shot at it. It proved to be a young 15-year old boy, Orlando Carpenter, son of the Rev. Hela Carpenter. The boy was killed.

The Goodrich steamers Comet and Sunbeam were the weekly boats. The Sunbeam was withdrawn from the line in July and her place was taken by the ill-fated steamer Lea Bird, Capt. Dougall. The Sunbeam went into the Lake Superior trade and went down in an October gale off Eagle river. Only one man, Charles Frier, of the 26 aboard, survived the wreck. The Sunbeam was built by Capt. Goodrich at Manitowoc in 1860 and was 398 tons burden. In the same gale the schooner Daniel Slauson became a total wreck on Pilot Island. She was built by the Slausons for the Kewaunee lumber trade at Racine in 1858 and was familiar here during her life. The crew of the stranded ship had a thrilling rescue at the hands of the fishermen of Pilot Island.

It would be an injustice of justice to future generations interested in Kewaunee county lore to pass by unnoticed the deaths of Joshua Fowles and his good wife Lucretia. Both died at their home in the Town of Ahnepee during the month of July--Mr. Fowles in his 78th year and Mrs. Flwles in her 57th. Joshua Fowles was a native of Whitefield, Maine. He came to Ahnepee with his sons, Asa, Benjamin, and George, and his sons-in-law, Joseph . Defaut, James A. Defaut and Hela Carpenter, at a very early day--some of them as early as 1855. They were in many ways prominent in early pioneer life.

In July, Bishop Henni sent the Rev. Charles Exel to Kewaunee as a resident priest. Father Exel made a monthly visit to the Catholocs of Ahnepee and held services here in the half completed little frame church building on the summit of the hill. It was not until two years later that a bell was placed in the structure, and this bell, by the way, was the first in the county to summon the neglectful to their religious duties. But the parish was poor and failed to support Father Exel and the mission was continued only by the services of traveling missionaries for a number of years. The Rev. William Stephens was the resident pastor of the Methodists church this year.

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THE DRAFT AND OTHER EVENTS IN 1863

Vicksburg had fallen, Gettysburg had been fought, and it was the determination of the North to put forth such herculean efforts that would bring the Civil war to a speedy end. Pres. Lincoln, on Oct. 17, 1863, called for "Three Hundred Thousand More." but they were slow in coming. Eight days later, Gov. Solomon issued a proclamation calling for volunteers and offering a bounty of $302 to every man who would enlist. Still the enlistments were slow in coming and in November it was decided to call the Second draft. Kewaunee county was called upon for 124 more men as follows: Red River 14; Pierce 7, Ahnepee 16; Casco 18; Kewaunee 14; Coryville and Montpelier 8; Franklin 13; Carlton 16; and Lincoln 20.

The board of enrollment called for this district draft at Green Bay on Friday, Nov. 20. On the day of the draft, a large delegation went over to Green Bay from the county to see that the proceedings were properly conducted. Among this delegation were Messrs. Erichsen, Christman, Brandes, Stransky, Sullivan, Olsen, Gaynor, Torry, Lenz and Martin. Kewaunee county's. quota of 124 men was drafted, including Constant Martin, Red River, one of the visiting delegation and several of the leading business men in Kewaunee and Ahnepee.

Of the 124 men drafted in November, 64 were excused because of old age, disability or dependents relying upon them for support and 21 paid commutations of $500 each and were released. Two, Ming and Louis Leblanc, from Red River, were excused because they were full blodded Indians.

Immediately upon the heels of the Second draft, came the Third, set for Jan. 5. The enrollment from Kewaunee county shows the names of 888 men in the county between the ages of 18 and 45 fit for military duty. Of this number, 566 were enumerated in Class A, and 322 in Class B, denoting the ratio of their eligibility. It is interesting to note the names of the men enrolled who elected to be chosen or classes as physical weaklings. Among these last were at least four of the county officers.

We are unable to discover that a single one of the men from Kewaunee county drafted Nov. 20, 1863, ever~~y~~ entered the service as drafted men at that time. Several of them were subsequently called in later drafts and served.

The drafts called for Jan. 5, 1864, called for 77 men from Kewaunee county as follows: Red River, 8; Pierce 4; Ahnepee 10; Casco 11; Kewaunee 9; Coryville 2; Montpelier 3; Franklin 8; Carlton ;0; and Lincoln 12.

Chairman Peter Lauscher immediately called a mass meeting at the Lauscher school house in Pierce to take steps to secure their quota. A mass meeting was called at the grist mill of Knopp & Kunz to raise a bounty to pay two suitable men from Coryville and the citizens of Kewaunee held a mass meeting and a committee consisting of W. S. Finley, J. H. Allen, Joseph Walender, Conrad Ruple and Frederick Bohne was appointed to canvass the town for subscriptions for bounties.

Notice was given out by the state authorities that the January draft would be suspended if the several towns filled their quotas by enlistments and strenuous efforts were put forth in all the towns of Kewaunee county to meet their quotas by enlistment. Capt. Cunningham and Sergeant Milton McKinnon came home in the early days of December and commenced recruiting in Kewaunee to fill the depleted ranks of Company A. They were quite successful, and within four or five weeks, enrolled the following men:

John P. Arndt, Thomas P. Baptist, Benjamin Blazier, John Mannerlings, Leopold Shelback, Solomon D. Boutin, Fred Bregger, William Dalziel, David Jantiss, Burr Hennings, John Lynch, Joseph Wodsedalekk, Josiah Baker, Henry Clark, John Taylor and Henry Grover from Kewaunee;

August Boedecker, Jacob Juegler, Albia A. Harlow and Julius Miesler of Montpelier;

Alois J. Capet, Henry Wheeler and John Whitaker, Ahnepee;

Frank Dolensky from Pierce;

Jes Mathiesen from Carlton;

Henry Schroeder, Frederick Vorpahl, Ezra N. Torry and Lorenz Lutz from Coryville.

These men immediately went to the front and joined their former neighbors in Company A during the months of February and March, 1864.

The town authorities of Casco were also quite active in getting recruits to save their town from the draft. They secured these recruits who were assigned to various Wisconsin regiments: Aiken Brunette, Joseph Cardinel, Nelson Cayou, Joseph Spitzer, John Smith, William P. Davois, William Deckner, John LaFond, Simon King, James Dunlap, Richard G. Benton, John P. Laudenklos and Joseph Pastill. From the fact that but few of these names are familiar to us, we incline to the belief that most of them were non-resients attracted and induced to enlist by high bounties paid by the town authorities.

Other enlistments made from the county in various regiments at this time were: Malcolm G. Marsilliot, Frank Riplinger and Joseph Willems, Carlton; Alex St. Pierre, Kewaunee; and Gustav Lerat, Red River.

The draft situation in January, 1864, was saved to the thanks of Ahnepee by recruiting done by Capt. William I. Henry to the veteran ranks of Company E., 14th Wisconsin. Capt. Henry and his men had served with distinction in several hard fought battles--Shiloh, Vicksburg, Corinth and in the siege of Chattanooga. The entire company re-enlisted in January and were sent home with the regiment on a veteran furlough. Capt. Henry took the occasion to fill the depleted ranks of his command. The heroes of Shiloh, Vicksburg and Corinth were hailed with acclaim by their towns people of Ahnepee and Kewaunee and during their four weeks' furlough were banqueted and entertained. When the company returned to Madison, they were accompanied by the following new volunteers, all from Ahnepee: Mortimer F. Bacon, Henry Bodett, Joseph E. Defaut, Abraham [illegible]. Eveland, Fred Heuer, Fred Kemp, Henry Schmiling, Julius Toebe, David L. Winters, Joseph Londo and William Peronto.

Just how the quotas of the Towns of Franklin, Red River and Lincoln were filled, we are unable to discover, but the January draft in Kewaunee county was called off, after the enlistments we have named.

A partucularily distressing casualty of the war was that of the death Dec. 11, 1863, of Private William P. Doyle, Casco. Mr. Doyle had been among the very first to enlist in Company A, 27th Wisconsin, upon its organization and served with credit during the early campaigns of his regiment. He was taken with malaria during the campaigns of 1863 in the swamps of Arkansas and discharged for permanent disability at Little Rock, Nov. 30. He died 11 days after, before he could reach home. He left a widow and a family of small children. It is pleasing to note that these children have grown into respected men and women among us.

The November election of 1863 was unusually quiet. James T. Lewis, Union, on "Loyal Democrat" and H. L. Palmer, Democrat, were the opposing candidates for Governor. A non-political county convention was held at the school house in Kewaunee, Oct. 10, of which Lyman Walker was chairman and S. E. Keith was secretary. With no opposition, Capt. Nelson Boutin was placed in nomination for member of the assembly and D. D. Garland made the candidate for county superintendent. Both were elected without opposition. Palmer received 456 votes in the county and Lewis 143. Lewis was elected in the state.

The county supervisors (county board) elected were James A. Defaut, Ahnepee; William D. Hitchcock, Kewaunee; and Constant Martin, Red River.

Among the newcomers in 1863 who almost immediately became prominent in county affairs was S. L. Keith. Mr. Keith was a civil engineer and had been connected with the government surveys. He engaged here as a surveyor.

The founder of the village of Tisch Mills, Carlton, was Charles Tisch. The mill site at that place was originally patented in 1855 by Tolif Olson, who sold it to John Olson, and the latter, in May, 1862, sold the site to Charles Tisch, Michicot. In June, 1863, Mr. Tisch disposed of an interest of one-third in the site to Henry Bruemmer and William Tisch, and the three began the erection of a grist mill. In 1865, Wenzel Hla acek and Wenzel Holup erected a brewery near the mill. The place immediately assumed considerable importance, there with attracting many farmers from Manitowoc and Kewaunee counties there with their guests. Mr. Tisch, in 1868, was elected county judge to succeed Judge Boalt and after successfully conducting his mill for more than 20 years, removed to Marathon county, where he died.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS IN 1864

The winter of 1863-'64 opened with unusual severity. The thermometer on New Year's day registered 31 degrees below zero--the coldest ever before recorded here. A large party of Ahnepee ladies and gentlemen who had come to Kewaunee in sleighs to attend a New Year's ball at Brandes' hall were obliged to remain here for several days until the cold spell subsided. Also, there were large snow falls, blocking the roads and cutting off the peninsula from mails and outside communications. In the latter part of January, Capt. Henry and some 30 Kewaunee and Ahnepee men of Company E, 14th Wisconsin, came home on a veteran furlough of 30 days. The snow embargo prevented them from returning to the regimental camp at Madison at the expiration of their furlough and caused a material change of destiny in their subsequent war careers. The 14th was ordered to join Banks' Red River expedition. The Kewaunee and Manitowoc boys of Company E and other members of the 14th blockaded in their woodland homes were gathered at Madison, organized as Worden's Battallion and sent to Sherman's army before Atlanta. They were subsequently attached to the 1st Missouri Engineers and were the bridge builders and advance guard during Sherman's entire march to the sea through Georgia and Carolina. The 30 men from Kewaunee in Company E certainly played a conspicuous part in that famous march of "Sherman's dashing Yankee boys."

The inability to get in supplies overland during the winter caused considerable hardship, but on Mar. 18, the schooners Blue Bell, Barney Eaton and Kelpie made the Kewaunee piers, bringing in the much needed provisions. The steamer Comet, Capt. Morgan, was unable to make Ahnepee and Kewaunee, however, owing to the ice, until Apr. 3. The Comet was the regular weekly boat for Ahnepee and Kewaunee during the entire season of 1864. She was officered by Capt. Morgan, Gregory Hurson as clerk, "Mike" Grossen as mate and Herny Pates as newsboy. Her escort, the steamer Sea Bird, had gone on the rocks north of Milwaukee in November, 1863, and was not released until the following September and was then in a badly wrecked condition.

There were some business changes in Kewaunee in the spring of 1864. S. L. Keith opened a variety store on Ellis street in a small building just west of the Congdon store. Wojta Stransky purchases an interest in the Kewaunee brewery and it was run by the firm of Stransky and Wenger. The local Slauson mill business was in charge of James H. Allen, John Axtell, completed a grist mill and J. S. Merrill completed a sawmill in the village of Casco.

Apr. 30, the battle of Jenkin's Ferry was fought in Arkansas in which the Kewaunee Company A, 27th Wisconsin, played a conspicuous part. Three Kewaunee men lost their lives there--Walter Osborne, Lawrence Dickensheid and Safra Vilett. Three were reported mortally wounded--Edward O'Hara, Conrad Martin and Paul Casley. Four were severely wounded--Lieut. Borland, Conrad Plinke, Conrad Arnold and Hohn Henry. Arnold and Plinke died of wounds.

O'Hara, Casley and Martin suffered many months in rebel prison camps, but all recovered and returned here to their homes at the close of the war. Vilett was a mere byou, the son of Louis Vilett, who lived near the "Cold Springs." Osborne was the son of Mrs. Janet Dalziel of West Kewaunee. A memorial service was held at the schoolhouse here in Kewaunee and his funeral sermon preached by Elder Donaldson. Other deaths in the company were alos reported in the spring--August Boedecker and Alva Harlow, both of Montpelier.

An incident occurred here in April which caused considerable amusement and excitement at the time. A lawyer by the name of Edward Neff had established himself in Kewaunee in May, 1863, and by his conduct had made himself obnoxious to a number of the villagers. At the annual town meeting, a dispute arose between Neff and several of the townsmen which led to his being placed upon a rail and carried down the entire length of Ellis street escorted by a crowd of men and boys. He was deposited in the lake sand at the foot of the street. Soon after, Neff took his departure from the village. Neff's friends declared that his ride upon the rail was given because he became too inquisitive into the conduct of county affairs.

The crowning event of the years, however, was the great forest fires which raged all over the county in the months of May and June, destroying thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber and finally resulting in the entire destruction of the village of Forest Hill (Dean's Pier) in Carlton, with its mills, pier, store and other buildings--only three small frame houses being left standing in that thrifty community. The fire was brought on by a long continued drought. It burned a new frame schoolhouse in the Defaut district in Ahnepee, the home of Fred argeman in Coryville and culminated Sunday, June 26, in the destruction of the village of Forest Hill, afterwards known as "Carlton Pier."

Fire had been running in the woods and clearing several days near Forest Hill, burning fences and crops, but by the untiring efforts of the villagers night and day, had been kept at a safe distance from the village. A strong south wind prevailed Sunday, the 26th, and in spite of every effort, the flames were driven into the settlement and in less than one hour, 25 buildings were in ruins. So rapid was the progress, that it was in several instances impossible to save anything from the burning buildings, families having barely time to escape by running down the high bluffs to the lake shore and whatever household goods were saved had to be tumbled down the precipice of 50 feet, nearly perpendicular at that point. One team of horses belonging to Dean & Borland engaged in hauling water from the lake, was cut off by flames in attempting to get back up the hill and perished. Hogs, dogs and cats were actually known to have been burned alive, not apprehending the danger in time to escape.

The night was spent by the villagers of Forest Hill upon the beach. As soon as the disaster was known, teams were dispatched to bring the women and children to Kewaunee, but they declined to come, preferring to remain among the ruins until they could determine what to do for themselves. Provisions were also sent to the sufferers.

The misfortune fell most heavily upon the firm of Dean & Borland. Their store, sawmill, warehouses and dewling, 12,000,000 shingle, 1,000 cords of wood, 100 cords of bark, wagons, sleds and lumbering outfits, representing many thousands of dollars, were destroyed. A remarkable result of the fire was the fact that the firm's bridge pier, extending several hundred feet into the lake, was entirely consumed.

It is needless to say that this calamity was a great misfortune to the people of Carlton. The loss of the pier took away their means of shipping the products of their forests. But the firm of Dean & Borland immediately began the rebuilding of the place, although it never again attained the importance it had prior to the great fire.

Another event occurring soon after the great fire in June caused considerable talk at the time. The county had erected a jail at an expense of $1,000 on the present site of the court house. In the early hours of the morning of July 6, the village was aroused by the alarm that the county jail was on fire. When the citizens reached the fire, it was too late to save the jail or the life of the unfortunate man confined in it. The man was Joshua Bush, a soldier of Company A, 27th Wisconsin, who had been discharged the previous year for disability. Bush lived in Coryville and had become deranged in mind. His body was partly consumed by the flames before it could be recovered.

In May, 1864, Congress voted 160,000 acres of land to the men who had projected the Sturgeon Bay ship canal as a private enterprise. Considerable of this land was government property situated in Door and Kewaunee counties. It was not until some seven years after that work on the canal actually began. Many thousands of acres of government lands in Kewanuee county was a few years afterward given to the projectors of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement company. Thus it is that many farmers in Kewaunee county are holding their titles under one or the other of these grants.

An upheaval took place in the politics of the Belgian voters of Red River at the April election of 1864. Few of the inhabitants of that town could write, read or speak the English language. Constant Martin had acted as their town clerk, Louis Van Dyke their treasurer and either Joseph Lemiaux or Constant Martin as their chairman almost continuously since the organization of the town in 1857. The vote of the town was returned generally for the almost unanimous for one candidate or another, and geneerally for the Democratic candidates, by the local election board.

In fact, election returns from the Towns of Red River and Franklin became open scandals and were commented upon by the outside press. Joseph Lemiaux, who had played oan important part in Kewaunee county affairs from the first, removed from Red River to Green Bay in May and disappeared from our annals. The town elections were usually held at the Van Dyke store. At the town meeting in April, the voters met there as usual, but a large majority of them went over to a nearby schoolhouse and held a separate election of town officers. The Martin-Van Dyke faction held the fort and also held an election, the result being two separate elections of town officers, both claiming office. Joseph Wery and Thomas Spear seem to have been the leaders of the insurgents. Thomas Spear, by the way, was the well known lumberman of that name, who owned and operated a saw mill in the town at the time. He was elected a justice of the peace by the Red River insurgents.

The controversy over the election affair waged long and furiously. Martin wrote his friend Decker that the insurgents were entirely composed of deserters whose fear compeled them to vote for A. Lincoln. But the even was the primal cause of the town becoming rock-ribbed Republican in its tendencies. Mr. Martin complained that W. S. Finley appeared then and addressed a meeting of the insurgents just before the November election.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN 1864

Two notable accessions were made in September, 1864, to the professional and business ranks of the village of Kewaunee. Both of the new arrivals, in different ways, became factors in the upgrowth of the entire county. Both, after fully 40 years of activity, left honorable records in the pages of our county history.

Wenzel Seyk, a young Bohemian, came to Kewaunee with his parents and immediately opened a clothing store, advertising his "Latest and most approved styles." His genial manner and pushing ways of doing business soon made him friends. June following his coming, he married Miss Agnes Renchin also a resident of the village. The Seyk store was on Ellis street, near the site of the present post office. In 1865, he began the purchase and shipment of farmer's produce, and for 56 years the Seyks--fathers and sons--by square, upright dealings, have gained and held the entire confidence of the agricultural interests of Kewaunee county as grain dealers.

In 1876, Mr. Seyk built and conducted the first grist mill in the village and the first mill in the county to engage in the extensive exportation of flour. "Seyk's best", a patent flour, became known all over the land. On one occasion, the writer found himself in a small mining town in the mountains of Pennsylvania and when asked where he lived said, "Kewaunee Wisconsin." The interlocutor replied, "That's where they make "Seyk's Best."

Mr. Seyk also became a factor in local politics. He was elected county treasurer in 1872 and held the office for a number of years. When Bryan, on a "sixteen to one" platform, attempted to debase the gold dollar, Mr. Seyk abandoned the Democratic party and became a Republican. Bold, venturesone and always square in his business dealings, independent and strainght forward in his political utterances, he left a long straight mark in the affairs of the county.

No less usefull, but along entirely different lines, were the activities of the second of our September arrivals in 1864. Addison D. Laughlin was of Scotch-Irish parentage, born and reared in the neighborhood and his boyhood contemporary as it was to the young manhood of Abraham in Illinois. He possessed many of the latter's habits of thought and character. He was physically and personally a handsome and distinguished looking man, possessing an unusual command of language, always spoken with a judicial calm and poise. Mr. Laughlin came to the village as a clerk in the employ of the Slauson & Allen company. In 1866, he succeeded Miss Ella Stanton in charge of the Kewaunee schools, the following becoming principal of the Ahnepee schools.

While teaching here in 1869, he married Miss Harriet Harkins, a woman of strong personality in the social and religious life of Wolf River, They made their home in Kewaunee. In 1870 to 1874, Mr. Laughlin was again principal of our village schools. When the telegraph line was extended north from Two Rivers in 1871, he became the local operator, holding the position for more than 50 years. He also conducted the post office for many years. But his most notable work was that in the office of a justice of peace and court commissioner. His court was always conducted with the greatest dignity and his decisions received by lawyers and litiegants in the full belief that he had given them the most careful consideration. No man "owned him" and many practicing lawyers preferred his decisions upon legal questions to those of "higherups" on the bench. He raised the dignity and quality of the judicial standard of the county. Irascible and aggressive, he made enemies, but he never lost the respect of the people, for he stood for all things he believed right with a force and independence that carried with it conviction .

There were several business changes in the county during this year. Following the fire in June at the Carlton Pier, Mr. Borland retired from the firm of Dean & Borland and Joel V. Taylor, a wealthy Chicago man, came into the firm known afterward as Taylor & Dean. Mr. Taylor moved to Carlton and in 1865 was elected chairman of the town. He did not long live there, however During the summer, W. S. Finley bought out the mercantile establishment of Goodenwo & Hitchcock and a few months later disposed of the establishment to Wotja Stransky and Vojta Mashek. About the same time, Mr. Finley purchased the interests of James H. Allen in the Slauson & Allen company and that firm became known as Slauson & Finley. Mr. Allen, after seven years of pioneer business life in Kewaunee, removed to Racine. The Wisconsin House, heretofore conducted by Mr. Mashek, became the property of Wenzel Pohl, who also made his first appearance in Kewaunee about this time.

In the fall of 1864, Bohemian emigration to the county set in large volume. Every Saturday, the weekly steamer depositied large piles of green boxes and mysterious looking bundles upon the pier and bevies of folk in a strange habit and talking a strange tongue walked our streets. They soon disappeared, however, into the forests and began making homes. Carl Jones, editor of the Slavie, a Bohemian newspaper, visited the county in 1864, investigated its agricultural resources, and was largely responsible for the coming here of many of his countrymen.

The school p;atforms and public rostrums of Kewaunee county now ring with eloguims of the virtues of Abraham Linclon, "The Martyred President." Yet the voters of Kewaunee county of 56 and 60 years upon two occasions voted almost six to one against Abraham Lincoln when he was living. If Kewaunee county had its political way, there would have been no president by the mane of Abraham Lincoln. After Lincoln had given four years of great service to preserve his country, had emancipated the slaves and delivered his stirring Gettysburgh Address, out of 910 votes cast at the presidential election of 1864, Lincoln received by 165 votes in the county.

In 1864, Politics lapsed into a most one-sided affair in Kewaunee county. The Democrats called their convention in September and noninated the following ticket:

Member of assembly, Lyman Walker; county clerk, Edward Decker; sheriff, Joseph Anderegg; clerk of court, Patrick McConville; register of deeds, Charles Deda; county treasurer, Peter Schiesser; county surveyor, Constant Thiry; coroner, John Kramer.

The only contest in the convention was between Charles Deda and Vojta Mashek for the register of deeds and between Abner Cory, Peter Schiesser and Joseph Knipfer for the treasurer office.

There were rumblings of discontent with the conduct of county affairs in the air which culminated four years later in the utter defeated of the Decker regime, but the time was not yet ripe for the upheaval. Joseph Walender became a candidate for county clerk against Mr. Decker, but he was badily defeated. Henry Borgman, for member of assembly, and Frederick Johannes, for register of deeds, both were insurgent candidates against the Decker slate and were defeated. Col. Gabtiel Bouck was the Democratic candidate in the district for Congress, opposing Philetus Sawyer. He carried the county by a big majority, but was defeated by the Oshkosh mayor in the district. The presidential vote was, McClellan, 753; Linclon, 157.

The story of Kewaunee without mention of the Darbellay family would be incomplete. Louis Darbellay was a Swiss farmer who in an early day owned a farm near Mishicott. Some time prior to the Civil war, he moved to Kewaunee with his wife, sons Joseph E. and Louis F. and daughter Josephine. They lived on the Point and engaged in fishing. Joseph E., one of the sons, had greater ambitions. He acquired an education and began teaching in the county schools. In 1864, he taught the Kewaunee village school and town and soon after went to Lawrence university. He became town clerk after the close of the war and in connection with his father, opened a merchant establishment in 1867-'68 on Ellis Street in a building which stood just west of the present State Bank.

He was prominent in politics of the day and was elected clerk of the court in 1872. In 1867, he married Miss Mary Burgess, Oshkosh, who came here in 1866 to teach the primary department of the village school, which was first held that year in one of the Metzner buildings on Elis street. Mr. Darbellay was an aggressive and uncompromising Democrat and became a local leader in politics. He finally became a federal post office inspector and died while holding that office. The Darbellary family moved to the Dakotas, with the exception of Joseph E. and the daughter, Josephine, who met a tragic death in Detroit some years ago.

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OUR WAR ACTIVITIES IN 1864

Grant was closing in around Richmond, the Confederate capitol; Sherman was fighting near Atlanta and arranging for his march to the sea. The closing days of the rebellion seemed near at hand and the government made strenuous demands upon the loyal states for new troops. The 36th, 37th and 38th Wisconsin regiments were sent from the state in May and June and rushed to the front around Richmond. Although only short term regiments, they saw some of the hottest fighting and suffered greater losses than many of the previous veteran regiments. Josiah Baker, Kewaunee, and John Walt, Casco, enlisted and served in the 37th. Henry Chase, Kewaunee, served in the 38th. Walt was wounded at Petersburg. Chase deserted.

The 39th, 40th and 42th Wisconsin were 90-day regiments enlisted in May, June and July. It was believed that the war would be brought to a close in 90 days and that their services would not be longer needed. Two men from Kewaunee county enlisted and served in the 39th--Thomas Hlawachedk, Carlton, and Frank Gregor, Lincoln. Henry Boutet, Ahnepee, served in the 42nd.

The 43rd Wisconsin was called to the colors for "three years of during the war." In August, five men from Ahnepee--Rufus L. Wing, Thomas Elliott, Edward E. Berry, Horace Van Doozer and Charles LaCourt joined Company I. They were immediately sent to the fireling lines in Tennesee and saw severe service. Elliott died at Nashville in December. Mrs. Berry, widow of Edward E. Berry, was for many years the matron of the Wisconsin Soldier's home at Waupaca.

The 44th Wisconsin, raised in December, had two Kewaunee county men--George Bottkol, Lincoln, and Edward G. S. Donaldson, son of the Congregational pastor at Kewaunee, who became hospital steward of the regiment.

Other volunteer enlistments from Kewaunee in the summer and also fall of 1864 were those of Joseph Hardinger, Casco, in Company H, 5th Wisconsin; John Smith, Richard F. Beaton, William Deckner, William I. Dabos, James Dunlap and John Peter Loudenklos, Casco, Leopold Hardtke and Mathias Pozak, Carlton, William C. Lauscher, Pierce, and Henry Bregger, Kewaunee, who all joined the veteran 12th Wisconsin before Atlanta in time to participate in Sherman's famous march to the sea. Dunlap was wounded at Grand Review at Washington at the close of the war, as were the veterans from Kewaunee county in Company E, 14th Wisconsin.

Dennis H. Sullivan and William D. Jones, Kewaunee, joined the veteran ranks of the 27th Wisconsin as volunteers. So far as we are now informed they were the volunteers from Kewaunee county in 1864.

An enrollment was made in July of every man between the ages of 20 and 45 years, fit for military service. The enrollment in Kewaunee county was made under the direct supervision of Edward Decker. Deputy Provost Marshal for the county, who visited each town in the county for that purpose. Persons enrolled were given notice that they could appear before the board and secure exemptions for over-age, alienship or non-residents. But it was not the persons enrolled who had fault to find for mistreatment. A great hue and cry was raised in the county that many favorites were not enrolled at all and would thus escape the forthcoming drafts.

Public meetings were held and those engaged in the enrollment service were publicly denounced. The two principal malcontents were Edward Neff, a lawyer, and John Lenz. A draft for the district was called at Green Bay for August 10th. Kewaunee county was called upon to furnish men as follows: Red River 26; Pierce 9; Ahnepee 17; Casco 23; Kewaunee 18; Coryvill 9; Montpelier 8; Franklin 16; Carlton 17; Lincoln 31. The tota was 174 men. This quota was subsequently reduced to 146 men an the draft postponed until Sept. 26, when the full quota from Kewaunee county was drafted and these men called to the colors, being assigned to veteran regiments.

First Wisconsin Cavalry--George Barrand, Ahnepee, who participated with his regiment in the capture of the Confederat President, Jefferson Davis, in Apr. 1865, and also in Sherman's march.

Third Wisconsin--Ole Christopherson, Bernard Laps, Dedrick Christianson, John Martin, Frandk Werth, Carlton; Henry First, Anton Gallenberger, Kewaunee; Frank Ouradnik, Frank Kosharek, Bernard Wahl, Casco; Justin Barbeaux, Anton Collins, Hubert Lewis, Joseph Boncher, Red River; John B. Higuet, Jean B. Maccaux, Lincoln; Anton Schwiekofer, Pierce; and all these men served creditably until the close of the war and were discharged July 18, 1865. Their services were confined mostly to North Carolina.

Sixth Wisconsin (Iron Brigade)--Carl Schneider, Ahnepee; John Andre and Eugene Delwiche, Lincoln; Frances Franc Red River; Carlton T. Hall, Montpelier. They saw some of the warmest fighting in the war in Grant's closing battles of the war and were discharged July 18, 1865. Their services were confined mostly to the southern states also. Francee was badl wounded at Gravely Run and Delwiche was taken prisoner at the same place.

Seventh Wisconsin (Iron Brigade)--Julius Bernhart, William Graham, Ahnepee; Adam Drum, Kewaunee; Christian Peters Coryville; Frank Geneva and Frank Zivany, Pierce; Adolph Gochee, Casco; James Marshsow, Carlton; they also saw hard service with Grant in the closing days of the war at Gravely Run. The writer saw the remanents of this splendid regiment July 4, 1865. They were given a dinner on the public street o Milwaukee by the ladies of that city.

Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry--Charles Arpin, Joseph Kizel, Carlton; Fred Schuennemann, Ahnepee; Frank Paulu, Kewaunee. The Kewaunee county men saw service with their regiment in Alabama.

Thirteenth Wisconsin--George Danner, Kewaunee; and Daniel Daul, Casco, were assigned to this regiment and stationed in East Tennessee.

Fourteenth Wisconsin--Samuel Decker, Ahnepee; John Baumgartner, Carlton; Theodore Lichterman, Kewaunee; Michael Delebraux, John Permanasten and Gustave Perret, Red River; Isaac Puffer, Casco; Jone Kelliher, Coryville; were assigned to the veteran 14th and saw service mostly in Mississippi and around Mobile, being discharged Oct. 8, 1865. Pemanten died at Cairo im March, 1865. Baumgarten died at Montgomery, Alabama in August, 1865.

Sixteenth Infantry--Franz Hrabek, Pierce; who was with the veterans of the 16th on Sherman's march to the sea.

Seventh Infantry--Frederick Damon, Frederick Krueger, George Feuerstein, Jr., August Heyer, William Knospe, Christian Knospe, Charles Matsky, Zacharias Newman, Christiam Bramer, Frederick Matsky, Ahnepee; Joseph Pastill, Casco; Joseph Rubens, Alexander St. Pierre, Kewaunee; Vitalis Miller, Joseph Hroda, Frederick Pape, Ernest Pape, Pierce; William Light, Carlton; Joseph Pastill died of disease at Nashville in November, 1864. Heyer died May 20, 1865, at Alexander, Va. Rubens, St. Pierre and Light were taken prisoners at Kingston, N. C. and were confined a few days in Libby prison at Richmond. The 17th served on Sherman's march to the sea and was at the Grand Review at Washington.

Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry--Hela Carpenter, Ahnepe John Brodker, John Schuller, Kewaunee; Henry Boulanger, Desire La Gilse, Red River; Fred Sell, Casco; Frederick Tegge, Coryvil

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Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry--Luth C. Outzen, Carlton; Edward Carl (substituted for drafted man) Kewaunee. Mr. Carl served as a substitute for Edward Decker, who was drafted in the September draft.

This comprised the drafted men drawn at the Green Bay draft in September, 1864. Of the 146 drafted, only 74 responded to the call. The others were excused for some reason or purchased substitutes or paid commutations. These drafted men from Kewaunee county all made good war records. Not a deserter appears in the ranks of the 74 called. They wore the blue honorably and served faithfuly, winning the respect of their volunteer comrades.

Dissatisfaction became so manifest with the enrollment in Kewaunee county that charges were openly brought agains Mr. Decker and his colleagues with unfairness and these charges were filed with the District Board at Green Bay. Mr. Decker called a public meeting at the schoolhouse in Kewaunee on the

evening of Feb. 3, 1865, at which two-thirds of the residents of the Town of Kewaunee were said to be present. W. D. Hitchc was elected chairman of the meeting and Charles Deda secretary

Mr. Decker appeared before the meeting and explained his methods of enrollment. The meeting expressed itself satisfied with his explanations and passed resolutions condemning Edward Neff, John Lane and two or three other unnamed individu for their secret and underhanded course in misrepresenting the enrollment. Mr. Neff had previously been ridden upon a rail through the streets of the village for his activities, an occurence which Judge Taylor witnessed from his courtroom windows and which he, the next day, directed the Grand jury to investigate. Nothing further was ever done about the matter.

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OUR ANNALS OF 1865

In February, Provost Marshal Merrill notified the Kewaunee county authorities that the county seat must provide 61 more men, as follows: Pierce 6, Ahnepee 10, Casco 13, Kewaunee 9, Coryville, 5, Montpelier 4, Franklin 6, and Carlton 8.

On the evening of Feb. 19, citizens of Kewaunee held a meeting at the school house to take steps to fill the Kewaunee quota of nine mnn. It was decided to raise a fund to which every man in the town enrolled must contrubute the s of 50 dollars to purchase substitutes or to be diveded among those drafted from the town. A committee consisting of E. Decker, the Rev.E. Van Steenwyk, W. S. Finley, Frank Boutin, George Wanninger and John Borgman, was appointed to take char of the matter. The committee was instructed to "look sharp a er those who were trying to keep their names off the enrollme Kewaunee's full quota was raised in this way. Other towns in the county made strong efforts to fill their quotas in the sa way.

Notwithstanding the fact that peace negotiations were in the air and that President Linclon and Secretary Sewa went to Fort Monre in February to meet the Confederate commis ion, the efforts of the government to raise troops were vigor ly carried out. Lieut. Fred Helmhold, a former Kewaunee man, visited the village in February and tried to raise more troop in the way of volunteers for the newly organized 45th Wiscons His efforts were not successful.

Fully 300 of the young men of the county were then serving with the colors. The local enrollment proceded. Lawyer Neff, who had challenged the honesty of the enrollment left town a few dyas after the "riding of the rail" affair. Decker's newspaper said of his going:

> "We understand that Edward Neff, a German lawyer, who has stopped here most of the time for about three years past, left town for the town's good about a week since. We have yet to learn that more than three or four men and, perhaps, one or two women, felt bad about."

The volunteers obtained in February and March and credited to their several towns were: William Fagg (substitute), John A. Miller (substitute), and William Barrand 45 Wisconsin .Martin Barth and Theodore Demenor, 50th Wisconsin; Charles Gregnor, Kewaunee; Conrad Meyer, Pierce; and John Youge, Carlton; 51st Wisconsin; Joseph Dailey, Kewaunee 53rd Wisconsin.

The drafted menfrom the county called by the March draft who actually responded were August Bowman and William Zimmerman, Ahnepee, 6th Wisconsin; Ferdinand Krohn, Casper Richard, William Stuebbs, James Tweedale and Christian Ebert Ahnepee, 11th Wisconsin.

On Apr. 9, came the news of the surrender of Lee's surrender to General U. S. Grant. Four days later, the nation was grief-stricken by the news of President Lincoln's assassination. The men and boys labored all day in Eveland's swampt at Ahnepee to out and trim a "liberty pole" to celebrate the victory. They carried the pole down Steele street and planted it in fron of the Swaty store and were about to raise the flag in token of the victory when the Two Rivers mail carrier brought the tidings of the President's death. The flag went up at half mast. Great joy was quickly supplanted by great grief.

President set Thursday, June 1, 1865 as a day of national humiliation and prayer in Thanksgving for the close of the war. The Rev. E. Van Steenwyk, Catholic priest at Kewaunee, and in charge of all the missions in Kewaunee county, held divine service at his church in Kewaunee and called upon his missic throughout the county to keep the day holy. Father Steenwyx delivered a very impressive and patriotic discourse which was listened to by a large and intentive audience. The Rev. Gustave Bachman, Lutheran, pastor at Kewaunee, began the organization of a congregation here at about this time. We have seen stated in local history that until 1867, the Lutherans did not erect a church edifice in Kewaunee. This is an error. The contract was let to Sever Olsen to build a church for the Lutherans in August and the building was completed and ready for occupancy in the late fall.

The Catholic church building was also completed this year and decidatory services were held Sunday, Oct. 1, by Fathers Joseph Stehle, Manitowoc, Nicholas Sthele, Two Rivers, and Joseph Langer, Cooperstown. Services were held in these languages: French, German, and English. Wednesday of the same week, the same reverend gentlemen proceeded to Ahnepee and blessed the new Catholic church building just completed in that village. The Lutherans had organized in Ahnepee in 1863 and had erected a small church edifice on the south side of the riv the following year. The Rev. J. H. Brockmann was their first pastor.

The Bohemians of the village organized a Society of Progress in April and gave a public ball at Brandes' hall to secure funds with which to purchase books for a library. The entertainment, the first of its kind to be given in the community by the Slavic people, was d complete success.

In May, D. D. Garland resigned as county superintendent of schools, and soon after departed from the village with his family, where for seven years he had been an inportant factor. He was succeeded as county superintendent by S. L. Keith.

Early in May, the summer term of the village school opened under the direction of Miss Ella Stantion, Kenosha, who for several terms had taught the Ahnepee school. The Ahnepee school was in charge of George H. Demon, also of Kenosha.

Early in May, came the news of the battle of Spanish Fort, in which the Kewaunee company of the 27th Wisconsin took part. Frank Trudell was reported killed and Frank Dolensky severely wounded. These were out last war casualties.

The milling industry of the Town of Red River sustained a heavy blow at this time. The Spear Brothers well-known lumbermen, had erected a large saw and shingle mill at the mouth of the Red River in 1864 and had begun the manufacture and shipment of lumber upon a large scale, giving employment to many men. The mill was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of Apr. 25 and the activities of this enterprising firm were lost to the county, although the mill was subsequently rebuilt on a smaller scale.

The year 1865 was also notable because of the death of two Racine men who contributed much to the development of early Kewaunee cunty and were business associates of Isaac Taylor. They died in October. James R. Slauson, son of Daniel, and Henry Taylor, brother of Isaac, were their local representatives and business associates in the early days, both of the capitalists being frequent visitors and deeply interested in all of our local affairs.

The snow disappeared by the middle of March. Navigation was opened at Ahnepee and Kewaunee Mar. 19, by the appearance of the chartered Goodrich propellor Lady Franklin with the first spring supplies. The Goodrich company also instituted this year a tri-weekly line between Chicago and Escanaba, with the Lady Franklin, Capt. Morgan, and his Sea Bird, Capt. McHenry, as the regular boats. They stopped both ways at Ahnepee and Kewaunee. The Comet subsequently took the place of the Lady Franklin on the line and was succeeded in June by the steamer Mayflower, a new boat. The Mayflower was sunk off Sheboygan in an October gale and the propellor F. W. Backus took her place. These boats were all household names in the early families of the Penninsula.

At the April election, Charles G. Boalt was elected without opposition to succeed Abner Cory as county judge. He was the second in the county to hold the office. Judge Boalt was a man of great business capacity and possessed a good education. He was the leading Ahnepee merchant and principal owner of the pier at that place. He made monthly trips to Kewaunee for the purpose of holding court.

The chairmen of the several towns elected in April were: Kewaunee, Wojta Stransky; Pierce, Peter Lauscher; Carlton, Joel V. Taylor; Ahnepee, Simon Hall; Casco, Patrick Smith; Coryville, Charles [illegible]. Dikeman; Lincoln, Prosper Naze; Montpelier, Patrick McConville; Red River, Constant Thiry. It will be noted that leading business men took more interest in the affairs of their town than do the same class of men in the present day.

Hans Erichsen was a Dane who had settled upon a farm in the Town of Carlton at an early day. He always insisted upon being called "Hans" and so signed his name to many early documents, although he is better known as John to later day people. He came to Kewaunee in February and purchased the Wisconsin House, then conducted by Wenzel Pohl. In the fall of 1865, Charles Brandes purchased a half interest in the Kewaunee brewery business of Wojta Stransky, and, desiring to devote himself to the brewery business, disposed of the Steamboat House to Mr. Erichsen, who conducted it successfully for more than a quarter of a century.

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OUR CIVIL WAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Within a week after the surrender of General Lee, President Johnson issued an order for all drafts to cease, and for all conscripted men in training or detention camps to return to their homes. May 1, after the surrender of Lee, another order was issued calling for the discharge of all regiments where term of enlistment would expire Oct. 1. This brought home most of the Wisconsin regiments in June, July and August. The 3rd, 6th, 7th, 12th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 43rd organizations, in which Kewaunee county men were serving, were discharged and the men mustered out.

The village streets of Ahnepee and Kewaunee were thronged with returned blue-coated veterans. On the days the Goodrich boats came up from the south, the piers would be thronged with hundreds of men, women and children coming from near and distant parts of the county to welcome and greet their returning heroes. July 2, the writer visited Kewaunee on the steamer Mayflower. The boat was thronged with the returning soldiers of Door and Kewaunee counties. At Kewaunee, when the steamer pulled up to her dock no less than 500 people were gathered to get the first glimpse of the blackened and bronze face which meant to some of them a father, a husband, or a son. The scenes of meeting were in many cases most pathetic.

But the two organizations in which there were the largest number of Kewaunee county men were two of the last discharged during the year. Maximillian was making his last stand in Mexico and threatened to retreat over into American territory. To prevent this, as well as to give the French Emperor warning that the United States was now in a position to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, General Sheridan was sent with an army to the Rio Grande. The 14th and 27th Wisconsin were among the troops selected for this expedition. Junel, the 27th received orders to proceed to Clarksville at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The Kewaunee boys of Company A, after nearly three years of service, were sent south and not north, as they fondly dreamed the end of the war would mean to them. And at Clarksville and Brownsville they baked and broiled in the semi-tropical sun tuntl late in August. They were mustered out at Brownsville in August, but it was not until the last week in September that the boys arrived at their homes in Kewaunee county. When mustered out, the Kewaunee company numbered only 65, of whom 46 were of the original company of 103 men. Their coming home was celebrated by the giving of a grand ball at Brandes' hall. More than 120 couples participated.

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The boys of Company E (the Manitowoc and Kewaunee Rifles), 14th Wisconsin, were not even so fortunate. They were kept in camp at Mobile, Ala. with a view of sending them to the Mexican frontier. They had been four years of hard service and believed they entitled to come home. The orignal order discharging this veteran regiment, known as the "Wisconsin Regulars," hangs on the walls of my library. Its official reading afforded a most dramatic spectacle. It was known on the eveing of Oct. 8 that the regimental commander had received official orders, but whether those orders were to send them home or to Mexico was not known.

The regiment was called out in dress parade--an occasion when regimental and general orders are read by the adjutant. The men knew that something was in the air-- either Mexico or home, and they eagerly scanned the countenance of Adjutant John M. Read, when with the order in his belt, he stepped smartly from headquarters to the regimental front. John M. was always a joker and he knew the anxiety of his comrades. His face wore a lugubrious and mournful look, and the men read it to mean Mexico. But it read "home," and regimental discipline was lost in the shouts of joy and wild dancing which followed the adjutant's reading and continued way into the small hours of morning. The Kewaunee county boys of Company E reached theirs homes about the middle of October.

I have written the last few chapters of Kewaunee county annals with a veew to preserving to the county some few records of the Civil war, and, above all, to preserve the names of the men who sacrificed so much in the early days for their town, their county and their country. For 50 years, the boys and girls of the county have been holding memorial day ceremonies in homor of the dead of the Civil war, and we have erected a handsome monument upon the courthouse square to their memory, but we will venture the guess that less than a half dozen names of our hero dead of the war of rebellion are known or can be recalled by the present generation.

As near as can be computed, the county furnished 408 men to the Civil war. It had a census population of 7,039, so that it sent one man to every 17 of its population. It is estimated that we sent 575 men into the late World's war, or about ome man to every 30 of our population. In addition to this, the poor and struggling pioneers of 1861-1865 raised the sum of $20,692.87 in taxes, money actually paid by the several towns of the county for war purposes. So far as we know, there was no direct taxation for war purposes upon the wealth of Kewaunee county during the late war, although the people invested some $2,500,000 in Liberty Bonds and Victory Bonds, at a good rate of four and four and one-half per cent.

The men of '61 in many instances left the Wolf at the door of their backwoods houses, and the pay of a private was $12 a month and not $30. I am not writing this in disparagement of the gallant boys of 1917-'18, but in memory of whose services we must not forget. Of the 4[illegible]8 men we sent into the Civil war, 65 lost their lives--19 of whom were killed or died of wounds received in battle. In other words, 13 per cent of the men who served lost their lives. The percentage of the late war was about six and one-half per cent.

Following are the names of our men who suffered death in 1861-'65:

Killed in battle or died of wounds:

Ezra B. Austin, Ahnepee; Ed. La Point, Kewaunee; Park E. Elliott, Ahnepee; John Spitzer, Casco; Frank Hlawacek, Carlton; Ranz Geneva, Pierce; Levi [illegible]. Vaughan, Kewaunee; Warren P. Thayer, Kewaunee; Morris Van Doozern Ahnepee; Simon King, Casco; Joseph Boden, Ahnepee; Manual Londo, Ahnepee; Conrad Arnold, Kewaunee; L. Dickenhorst, Kewaunee; Thron Olsen, Kewaunee; Walter Osborne, Kewaunee; Frank Trudell, Kewaunee; Safra Vilett, Kewaunee; Samuel Thomas, Franklin. Total--19.

Following died from disease:

Seraphin Brunette, Casco; Nelson Cayou, Casco; John Metzner, Kewaunee; Eben Rowse, Kewaunee; John Hauer, Franklin; Philip Frederick, Casco; Joseph [illegible]aness, Casco; William Richard, Ahnepee; William M. Clark, Ahnepee; Mark G. Fay, Kewaunee; John Baumgartner, Carlton; William Sabins, Ahnepee; David L. Winters, Ahnepee; John Pemanaston, Red River; Joseph Pastill, Casco; August Heyer, Ahnepee; John Schuler, Kewaunee; John Powell, Ahnepee; John D. Sartel, Ahnepee; Leopold Jackson, Kewaunee; J[illegible]n Kups, Kewaunee; Hiram Rasay, Montpelier; Evelyn P. Hendrick, Ahnepee; August Boedecker, Montpelier; Henry Brenninger, Coryville; Joseph Bancher, Coryville; Charles Clark, Carlton Robert Dalziel Kewaunee; William P. Doyle, Casco; Thomas Grover Carlton; Al[illegible]a A. Harlow, Montpelier; David Lonergan, Coryville; Jes Mathiesen, Carlton; Conrad Plinke, Pierce; Timothy Priest, Kewaunee; John Peronto, Ahnepee ; Thomas R. Roberts, Carlton; Pierrie A. Rosey, Red River; Ignatius Scammon, Kewaunee; Joseph Trudell,Montpelier; John Taurnaur, Kewaunee; Clement Decelle, Red River; Andre Lamal, Kewaunee; Thomas M. Elliott, Ahnepee. Total--46.

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THE COMING OF JEAN NICOLETT

Much has been carelessely written about the coming of Jean Nicolett, the first white man to invade the Northwest, and, particularly relative to his experiences in what is now Wisconson. Our neighbors over at Green Bay have so far been carried away by "hysterical" writing that they have even fixed upon the exact spot near the city where Nicolett met "the people of the sea," banqueted with them upon six score of beaver, and carried "thunder in both hands." They have advertised this great historical event as pertaining to their city and pictured the scene upon the walls of their courthouse.

It might be well to say at the beginning that not a scrap of writing by Jean Nicolett himself telling of his voyages exists, or ever has existed that is known in history. The whole story of Nicollett's western expedition, as told by Father Vimont, a Jesuit priest, in 1642--six years after the occurrence of the trip and the same year that Nicollett himself was drowned in the St. Lawrence. Here is Vimont's complete story:

THE JOURNEY OF JEAN NICOLET, 1634

"I will now speak of the life and death of Monsieur Nicollet, interpreter and agent for the gentlemen of the company of New France. He died 10 days after the Father, and had lived in this region 25 years. What I shall say of him will aid to a better understanding of the country. He came to New France in the year of 1618; and for a much as his nature and excellent memory inspired good hopes of him, he was sent to winter with the Island Algonquine, in order to learn their language.

"He tarried with them two years, along of the French, and always joined the barbarians in their excursions and journies, undergoing such fatigues as none but eyewitnesses can conceive; he often passed seven or eight days without food, and once, full seven weeks with no other nourishment than a little bark from the trees. He acccompanied 400 Algonquins, who went during that time to make peace with the Pyroquis, which he successfully accomplished; and would to God that it had never been broken, for then we should not now be suffering the calamities which move us to groans, and converting these tribess,

"After this treaty of peace he went to live eight or nine years with the Algonquins Nipissirininiens, where he passed for one of that nation, taking part in the very frequent councils of those tribes, having his own separate cabin and household, and fishing and trading for himself. He was finally recalled and appointed agent and interpreter. While in the exercise of this office, he was delegated to make a journey to the nation called People of the Sea, and arrange peace between them and the Hurons, from whom they are distant about 300 leagues westward.

embarked in the Huron country, with seven savages; and they by many small nations, both going and returning. When they d at their destination, they fastened two sticks in the earth, ng gifts thereon, so as to relieve these tribes from the notion taking them for enemies to be massacred. When he was two days' y from that nation, he sent one of those savages to bear tidings ce, which word was especially well received when they heard that a European who carried the message; they dispatched several men to meet the Manitouirinious--that is to say, "the wonderful man."

hey met him, they esort him, and carry all his baggage. He wore d robe of China damask, all strewn with flowers and birds of many . No sooner did they perceive him than the women and children at the sight of a man who carried thunder in both hands, for thus alled the two pistols that he held.

The news of his coming quickly spread to the places round about, ere assembled four or five thousand men. Each of the chief men made t for him, and at one of these banquets they served at least six beavers. The peace was concluded; he returned to the Hurons, and ime later to the Three Rivers, where he continued his employment nt and interpreter, to the great satisfaction of both the French e savages, by whom he was equally and singularly loved".

Upon this meagre recital has been builded all the history relative ollett's discoveries. He never made but the one voyage to the west, wrote anything himself concerning it, and the only sounds that come rom him concerning it is Vimomt's story and perhaps, the statement ther in the "Jesuit Relations" in 1640, who wrote: "Sieur Nicollett, s advanced further into those so distant countries has assured me f he had sailed three days' further upon a great river which issues he lake, he would have found the sea."

Prif. Thwaites, secretary of the Wisconsin Historical society, Vimont's story in the "Jesuit Relations" and he proceeded to weave it the entirely fanciful narrative that the "people of the sea" ascoutins or Winnebagos Indians and that the point of Nicollett's g was at Green Bay. Fiske took Thwaitas' story and reproduced it historical writings and so it has become almost a historical . Neither Thwaites or fiske appear to have had any intimate dge of geographical conditions, tribal habitations, Indian methods vel, the progress of discovery or Indian tradition, all of which nter into the conclusion.

From Vimont's story, so-called historians have adduced and told t, that Nicollett went up the Fox , down the Illinois country, at Minneapolis where their grand avenue is called "Nicolet," ill tell you that he discovered the Mississippi and actually o their town.

Much fanciful writing has been indulged in as to the motive of Nicollett's expedition. It has been told that he made the trip to find the Western sea and that he expected to met the Chinese in his travels. Vimont gives the reason for the trip. It was not to find a Northwest passage or to meet the Chinese. "He was delegated to make a journey to the nation called "People of the Sea" and arrange peace between them and the Hurons."

This indicates that the Hurons, who lived east of Lake Huron, had been upon bad terms with their neighbors living over the sea)Lake Michigan) and the French thought it advisable for the furtherance of their fur trade that friendly relations be brought about. Knowing the awe which the natives attach to strange and fantastic fine dress, Nicollett brought along a robe of China damask to impress them with his power and authority. He accomplished his mission when he returned to the Hurons with the peace he made with the Pottawottamies.

There undoubtedly existed some general knowledge of the Lake Michigan country before Nicllett's visit in 1634. Champlain, the French governor of Quebec, as early as 1608 had received speciment of copper ore from a native of the copper country in northern Michigan. He and his associates had been dealing in furs with the Hurons for more than a quarter of a century before Nicollett's visit. He had himself, in company with the priest La Charon, visited Lake Huron on Georgian Bay as early as 1615 only 200 miles from Mackinac.

In 1630, Champlain made a map of the lake region, crude and inaccurate so far as Lake Michigan was concerned, but indicating that he had made much inquiry concerning an "inland sea" far to the west. In 1634, he commissioned Nicollet to voyage to the west and "find the people of the sea," evidently referring to the people of the great lake now known as Michigan. Wigh this in view, Nicollett set out in canoes from the Huron people on the east shores of Lake Huron with seven native Hurons.

To comprehend the toute of travel he took we must know something of Indian canoe travel These frail craft, made of birch bark, light and difficult of nabigation on disturbed water, were each made to carry two or three men and their camp equipage and stores. They never ventured in open water at much more than a stone's throw from the shore, as the writer knows from observation.

So, it is most probable that Nicollett followed the beaten line of travel of the natives, creeping along the shores to Mackinac and thence along the shores of the northern lake Michigan end down to what is Point Detous, and thence across to Summer, Poverty, St. Martin's Rock, Washington, Detroit and Pilot Islands to the mainland of the Door peninsula.

In this passage, the longest distance between shores would not have exceeded six miles. To have crossed from Summer Island to the West shores of Green Bay would have meant a voyage of 30 miles in almost open water--an unthinkable proposition to an Indian canoeman. The route we have indicated was a beaten line of travel among the Indians unquestionably fo hundreds of years before Nicollett's voyage.

And thus the intrepid explorer landed in Wisconsin. Now what did he find and what people did he came among?

The entire fabric of the Green Bay romance rests upon the theory that "the people of the sea" were Mascoutins or Winnebago Indians. Nowhere in Vimont's story or in any other story has Nicollett stated that the people he came among were Mascoutins. He was in search of "the people of the sea"--the people who dewlled on the shores of the Great Lake, not a band who lived in the interior of Wisconsin, if, indeed, they lived at all in Wisconsin at that period.

I have challenged the Thwaites belevers to furnish one iota of proof that the Winnebagos ever lived on the Kewaunee-Door peninsula, or ever had a village of any consequence or habitations here or at Green Bay, or in the neighborhood. Straggling bands of Winnebagos there may have had a village of a few huts at one time at or near Red Banks, as Allouez states, or may have been hunting on Pottawottamie grounds, but if so, they were off their own territory.

I propose to show that Nicollett landed on the Door peninsula in the land of the Pottawottamies and that when he proceeded "two days" journey--60 miles from his place of landing when he came "to that country" that he went to the centre of Pottawottamie habitation--in other words to their principal village 60 miles distant at "Kewaunee-yak," and that is where Nicollett met the natives in great numbers in his robes as a mandarin. It is far more probable than the Red Banks version. It is not known that the Pottawottamies ever lived in any numbers around Green Bay. Their principal village was at Kewaunee and shores of Lake Michigan. Their principal village was Kewaunee and at Black Earth, eight miles south of Kewaunee, they are said to have once had a village a mile square containing one thousand people.

Kay-que-dos, aged 78, son of the Chief Ke-toose, who died in 1869 at the age of upward of 100 years, says it was a tradition among his people that the tribe had maintained before Nicollett appeared here, a village at Ke-wau-nee-yak for 600 years, or some 300 years. That another of their villages was at Pottawottamie (Washington) Island. The Pot awottamies were Algonquins--Ojibways, closely alleid to the Chippewa and Ottawas.

Fiske, in his American history, says that Nicollett "brought back a peace with the Pottawottamies." Just where the distinguished historian gets this, I am unable to ascertain, unless he refers to the peace made by Nicollett with the natives called "the people of the sea," whom he met in his mandarin robe.

Following Nicollett, Radisson and Grosselliers were the next white men to visit the Wisconsin country. They came upon the invitation of the Pottawottamies when they met in the Georgian Bay country in 1658; 24 years after Nicollett's voyage. This indicates that the Pottawottamies were accustomed to travel to the country of the Hurons. The Frenchmen spent an entire winter with the Pottawottamies on the Door-Kewaunee peninsula, as Radisson tells us in his own written narrative. In his story, he tells that while visiting the Pottawottamies, he went upon a visit to the "Escotekas," (Winnebagos or Mascoutins) and he says that these Indians had "never seen men with beards and were astonished when they saw our arms, especially our guns."

How does this agree with the story that Nicollett had appeared among the Mascoutins only 24 years before--before five thousand of them--and they were astonished and marvelled "at the sight of a man who carried thunder in both hands--for so they called the pistols that he Held"? According to Thwaites--Green Bay version there were five thousand Mascoutins present, yet when Radisson came 24 years later, they were astonished at Radisson's guns.

Then came Allouez in 1669, "at the invitation of the Pottawottamies," 35 years aftdr Nicollett, and he found Pottawottamies on the peninsula, worked in their villages at Red River and Red Banks, villages which contained only a few huts.

Then came Marquette and Joliet in 1672 and found Pottawottamies occypying the entire peninsula and even having a village near the mouth of the Fox River. About this time, Joliet made a map of the country and he sets down the Pottawottamies as occupying the entire country east of Green Bay. He located the Outagamies west of the vay and the Mascoutins or Winnebagoes half way up the Fox river. This map was made 38 years after Nicollett's visit.

Nickolas Perot was a fur trader among the Pottawottamies on the Kewaunee-Door peninsula in 1670. Franqueline's map in 1684 locates the Mascoutins (Winnegabos) north of the Wisconsin river.

LaSalle and Hennepin in 1679 found the Pottawottamies occupying the entire west shore of Lake Michigan from Potawottamie Island down.

DeTonty's adventure during his flight from the Illinois in 1680 was among the Pottawottamies of Door and Kewaunee counties.

St. Cosme's party in 1699 also found the Pottawottamies occupying the entire lake shore country down from Potawottamie Island.

We are not alone in our belief that the Pottawottamies were the tribe that Nicollett met and whom he believed to be the "people of the sea." Publius V. Lawson, who has given much thought and study to the matter wrote:

"The Pottawottamies, and Algonquin tribe, first seen in 1634 by Nicollet, the first white man on the soilof unnamed Wisconsin, dominated in a few years all of Eastern Wisconsin. They became masters of the fur trade traffic on Lake Michigan.

Bacqueville de la Portiere describes the tribe about 1640 to 1660 as occupying a small village at the entrance of Green Bay. Their families scattered to the right and to the left along the Mecheygan (Lake Michigan).

Nowhere is there any evidence, even tradition, to hang a hat on that the Mascoutins or Winnebagoes ever had a foot-hold in the territory where Nicollet landed in 1634 or at any time. Or especially, what evidence is available that they were able to gather five thousand members of that tribe at Red River or Green Bay at that time?

It is even doubtful whether the Mascoutins or Winnebagoes were living in Wisconsin in 1634. The tribe is said to have been an off-shoot from the Sioux of the west, and by some, they are thought to have come up from Mexico. Capt. John Carver, who spent a season among them at the villages along the upper Fox and on Lake Winnebago in 1766, fixed their coming to Wisconsin about 100 years before his visit or about 1666--30 years after Nicollet's visit. Carver also states that for 80 years before his being there, the Outagamies and Sacs had occupied the lower Fox and the country around Green Bay.

Indian traditionsays that the Sacs were driven from the village of Red Banks by the allied Pottawottamies, Ottawas, Chippewas, and Menominees. The story of the Red Banks, woman, O-ke-wah, and both traditions have been published by the Wisconsin Historical society.

When Jean Nicollet landed upon the mainland of the Door-Kewaunee peninsula in 1684, he had "arrived at his destination," the place where lived "the people of the sea." They were Pottawottamies. He fastened two stakes in the earth and hung gifts thereon, "so as to relieve these tribes from the notion of mistaking them for enemies to be massacred." He was two days' journey from the nation. Two days journey by canoe is the Indian way of saying 60 miles--one days journey being 30 miles. Where would he find the principal village of the Pottawottamie in a two day journey? Ke-wau-nee-yak (Kewaunee) was a Pottawottamie village and had been a principal village for 600 years. LaSalle and Hennepin found a village here in 1672, and natives in such numbers that they feared to land.

DeTonty found a Pottawottamie village at Kewaunee in 1680.

St. Cosme found a village here in 1699--a village which had once been a large village, but which the Pottawottamie Indians had then had partially abandoned. The country to the south, at Mishicott, Two Rivers, Neshota, was known to have had Pottawottamie villages.

Was it not most probable that Nicollet made his way by a two days' journey to the centre of Pottawottamie population, Ke-wau-nee-yak, just 60 miles from the place of his landing, and here he donned his robe as a mandrin, held his beaver feasts and made the peace Fiske tells about with the Pottawottamies? Are the probabilities not far graeter that this was his meeting place with the natives than th t he went insearch of Mascoutins, if any were really in Wisconsin at the time, over into an interior country?

He was in search of "the people of the sea," and thought he had found them. It seems that later he discovered that he had not found them, for he tells the Jesuit priest in 1640 that if he had proceeded three days further sailing on the great river, he was upon that he would have so come to the sea. Not having found the sea, he was evidently convinced that he had not found the "people of the sea."

The arm of Lake Michigan now known as Green Bay was called by Frenchmen the "Bays des Puants," or by of the stinking water." One historical writer informed me that the work "des Puants" was an Algonquin word and meant "bad smelling water." Having some little knowledge of the Algonquin language, as spoken by the Pottawottamies, I informed her that the Algonquin name for smelling or stinking a water would have been "mach-teci-ma-quet."

She finally concluded that it was a French word. And it was a French name given to the bay by Frenchmen who visited the place long after Nicollet's time. The Mascoutins also became known to the French as "Puants" or "stinkinargs" from the fact that they occupied the stinking marshes along the upper Fox. There is no connection between the use of the name as applied to them and the name as applied to the bay.

It is alsoassumed by certain writers that because of the information of some of the early Jesuits relative to the Western country, such as lists of estern tribes, etc., that such information must have come from Nicollet. Not necessarily so. Jognes and Raymbault were engaged in Missionary work at the Sault St. Marie in 1640 and over 70 Juesuits priests were in the Indian missionary field west of Quebec withih less than 20 years after Nicollet's expedition.

The whole theory that Nicollet met the natives in council at Green Bay or Red Banks must fall, if it can be established that he first came among the Pottawottamies on the Door-Kewaunee peninsula. Neither Green Bay or Red Banks ever have been the center of Pottawottamie habitation. Their centers of populations, according to theri own traditions, and according to the stories of many of the early French explorers, were along the shores of Lake Michigan, centrally at the villages of Ke-way-nee-yak (Kewaunee), Ko-do-da-mah-ne-do-wok (Manitowoc) Ke-she-dah-ye-bing(on the East Twin river), A-ko-n-cok (about four miles north of Two Rivers), Pe-ney-we-se-da-ink (at Cato) and Ma-kah-da-wah-gah-cok (Black Earth at Carlton).

These were all ancient Pottawottamie villages. Neither Thwaites or the other writers who have believed that Nicollett first met the Mascoutins or Winnebagoes in the Fox river country, seem to have given any consideration to the Pottawottamies, their villages, or their centres of population, and to the most probable circumstances that first landed among the people of that tribe.

There may have been scattered bands of the tribe at Red River, Red Banks or even small mixed villages of Menominees, Pottawottamies and Winnebagoes at Green Bay, where the wild rice grew, and in the season of its picking, but the centre of population among them and their principal village was not there.

When Nicollet landed, according to Vimon's story, he stuck his peace off rings into the ground where the natives could see them, and then "two days" journey from that nation whom he was come among, he sent one of those savages to bear tidings of the peace he brought.' "

This messenger, in all probability, went to the principal village of his tribe and there the head men dispatched siveral young men to meet the "wonderful man," and carry his baggage. And they conducted him where,-- over the outskirts of their vllage of most importance at Kewaunee, to the centre of their population. And it was here that he donned his robe of China damask, met the five thousand people of the tribe and made his treaty of peace.

It is not at all improbable that Nicollet may have subsequently voyaged some distance up the Fox river. He undoubtedly inquired of the natives as to the Fox river, and as to the gorgraphy of the territory he was in. And, being able to acquire and talk the Algonquin language himself, he was enabled to acquire considerable informationfrom them, which but a few white could do, and which he could not have done from the Winnebagoes, who were not Algonquins and spoke a strange language, which but a few white men have ever been able to master. Vimont says, however, that "after the peace was concluded," Nicollet "returned to the Hurons," indicatin that he made no further extended explorations.

Jean Nicollet was the white discoverer of the Great Northwest--that is so far as the finding of Lake Michigan is concerned. Much capital has been made of his celebrated meeting with the "people of the sea" for advertising historical celebrit We submit to the careful student of Kindian tradition, of tribal habits and locality, of known routes and methods of travel, of a careful analysis of the so story told by Father Vimont, that it is far more probable that the first white man who came to Wisconsin met and counciled with the "people of the sea," who lived on the "sea" at or near the principal Pottawottamie village of Kewaunee, than it was that he met the Winnebagoes or Mascoutins at Red Banks, Green Bay or at any other interior place off from the shores of the great water itself.

LOCAL MEN AND THINGS IN 1865

I had thought to end this series of annals of the early pioneer life of Kewaunee county and of memories of the men and women most instrumental in the building of the county with the events transpiring at the close of the Civil war, but a number of friends have induced me to continue the recital until a later period.

The returning to their homes of nearly 400 veterans during the summer and fall of 1865, after an absence of from six months to a period of four years; of men who had been educated in the rough experiences of war, disciplined in body and broadened in mind, was indeed an eventful period in local history.

These men returned to their cabins in the woods, surveyed their grass-grown fields, repaired and painted their rotting fishing smacks, picked up the threads of their professional careers, listened to the stories of a new era. They had studied politics from behind a musket and weighed the patriotism of those who flinched and wavered and stayed at home. They shouldered their axes and went into the pineries with the pluck and bravery which carried them through the Atlanta campaign. They were the real aristocrats of the land. And they knew it.

The question with them was not, "how many thousands of dollars have you made during the war" but, "Were you with Thomas at Chicamaugua, or with Grant in the Wilderness"? Many of them returned with depleted health and sickened unto death by war's hardships. But they wore their blue coats jauntily to the end. Among such was David Jandiss, who died at Kewaunee in October and was given a military burial by his comrades of Company A.

The Democratsof the county held their first political convention after the close of hostilities at the school house in Kewaunee, OctOber 26, 1865. George W. Elliott was chairman and Abner Cory secretary. They nominated Constant Martin, Red River, for county superintendent of schools. The late county superintendent, S. D. Keith, was a candidate, but he was defeated by a convention vote of i6 to 13. John Smithwick, Coryville, was nominated for supervisor of District 1; Joseph Bohman, Carlton, in District 2; and Constant Martin, Red River, in District 3.

The convention was controlled by the dominant political figure in the county, Edward Decker. There was no opposition, and the ticket was elected at the polls in November, although less then 500 votes were cast in the entire county, a smouldering protest to an existing state of political affairs. Capt. M. J. Meade, Green Bay, was elected to represent the county in the state Senate.

At the November election, also came up the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, giving the Negro the right to vote. Kewaunee county declared agaist the proposed amendment by a vote of 429 to 84. Wisconsin gave a majority of 5,706 against the amendment. Sufficient support for the amendment was received from other sections of the United States to put it into the Constitution.

The newly elected board ofsupervisors, Smithwick, Bohmand andMartin, were all men who had played conspicuous part in the early affairs of the county and my recollections of them may have some interest.

The Smithwicks, Shinnecks, Cunninghams, Kelihers, Mahoneys and Ryans were all Muster men from County Cork and the celebrated Blarney Castle was within a days walk from their homes on the "old sod." Whether their places of birth were at Ballyneen, Bantry Bay or Clonakily, I do not know, but I do know that they all made good in Coryville and Casco.

The famineof1848 was probably responsible for their emigration from their farms in Cork County. They all found a temporary resting place in Massachusetts, and in the fall of 1855, "Old John" Smithwick and Dennis Shinneck came out to the west in search of land. They both patented tracts on what is now Casco in the fall of 1855, and went back to their Massachusetts homes. Dennis Shinneck returned here with his family the same fall and began the making of his home. In the spring, "Old John" Smithwick and his stalwart sons, John, Tim, Jim and "Mike", followed. "Tom" Ryan, Patrick Mahoney and the Kellihers came about the same time and the Cunninghams followed a year or two later. Just why they did not name the settlement Skibereen or Innisshannon, I do not know, for County Cork was in the ascendancy and certainly had things in the settlement all in its own keeping in its first days.

The Shinnecks devoted their public duties to the promotion of local school affairs and have persistently been on the job in the Ryan district formore than 60 years. The Smithwicks were more inclined to general politics. Either "Old John" or "Young John" Smithwick sat upon nearly every grandjury or petit jury called in the early days, and "Old John" early became his town's chairman and a member of the county board. The job is a sort of family heirloom down to the present day.

I wish I might draw a picture of "Old John" as he comes to my mind's eye--tall, angular, gray-bearded, with beetling eyebrows, deep sonorous voice and solemn aspect. I am told the Shinnecks ad the Smithwicks lived some seven or eight miles out from Cork city, which would surely bring them to the neighborhood of Castle and kissed the blarney stone, and I'm sure that "Old John" must have performed the same feat in his younger days for he was a master artist in the use of the soft Munster brogue and its pleasant ways of

saying things. Lawyers liked to have "Old John," "Young John" and Ryans on their juries forthey had an innate sense of right and wrong.

Joseph Bohman, the supervisor form District No. 2, is thought by some to be the pioneer Bohemian settler in Carlton. He certainly was living upon a farm there at Norman as early as the spring of 1856, and the honors of being Bohemia's first Carlton settler was between him and Franz Grun, his neighbor. "Old Joe" Bohman was said to be the best judge of horse flesh in his day.

Bohman conducted a store and saloon, traded horses and became well known and popular and his place a center of Carlton political and social attractions. I think he was the first postmaster at Norman and gave the ofice its name. He represented Carlton in may early Democratic county conventions and was a staunch supporter of the Decker regime. I recall him as a small man, suave and guileless in appearance, but I would defy David Harum himself to beat him in a horse trade.

Constant Martin, member of the Assembly and supervisor from District No. 3 elect, was the acme ofhis political importance. He spoke for, or pretended to speak for all the Belgians of the county, all the time and upon all subjects. He had been Presbyterian colporteur in Belgium, spoke English fluently, possessed an education , was of fine address , portly and florid, and always neatly dressed. He and his wife, an American, were both early Red River school teachers. He representedhis town repeatedly on the county board, sat in the Legislature and succeeded Lyman Walker as superintendent of county schools.

It might be well at this time to take a survey of the principal business institutions ofhe county existing at the close of the Civil war.

In Ahnepee, the saw and grist mill of A. Hall & Co. still the sole manufacturer oflumber and flour in that neighborhood. David Youngs was the leading shipper ofthe products of the woods. The merchants were C. G. Boalt, Frank Swaty andJoseph Knipfer. George Schtleben and Matt Melchior were dealers in boots and shoes. The principal hotels were the Tremont House,conducted by Capt. Zebina Shaw, and the Union House, conducted by Mrs. John Lovell. Dr. E. M. Thorp was the sole physician and the practicing attorneys were R. L. Wing, J. R. McDonald and E. M. Thorp.

At Kewaunee, the mill was still owned by the Slauson & Finley Co., and W. S. Finley was the resident partner in charge. The merchants were Goodenow & Hitchcock, Slauson & Finley, Hills & Carter, V. Mashek, Joseph Walender, W. Seyk, George Wanninger and John Decker. The Hotels were the Steamboat House, conducted by Charles Brandes, the Wisconsin House, conducted by John Erichsen, and the Union House, conducted by Barney Nadeau. There were no physicians and only one lawyer, Lyman Walker , in the village.

At Carlton, the firm ofTaylor & Dean had recovered from the effects of the great fire of 1864 and was doing a general store and shipping business.

At Casco, Edward Decker owned a mill and store and John Vesser conducted a brewery.

In West Kewaunee, the firm was Kunz & Bramdes and it operated the flour and mill at the Rapids and Dikeman & Latimer had ther large shingle mill in operation.

Other points of interest were themills and store of Louis Van Dyke in Red River, the store ofHenry Christenson in Montpelier, the Tisch & Bruemmer grist mill at Tisch Mills, the pier and the store of Wells & Valentine at Three Mile creek, north of Ahnepee.

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LOCAL EVENTS IN 1866

The Circuit court, Judge Taylor, held its January session on the fourth Monday of the month. The grand Jurors for the term summoned consisted of Conrad Meyer, Charles Deda, George W. Elliott, Chris. Gaynor, John Densow, Wenzel Seyk, John Decker, Thomas Ryan, Edward Barrand, David Youngs, Patrick Corbett, Abner Cory, Jes Erichsen, Hugh Ray, E. B. Dean C. F. Hall and Peter Driessen. There was also a paned of 36 petit jurors.

The lawyers attending the term were C. H. Walker, C. W. White, Lyman Walker, R. L. Wing, and E. M Thorp. There was little court business transacted andthe term only lasted two days. Morris Brumlic, Charles Deda andThomas Rooney were admitted to citizenship.

Lumbermen and woodsmen were handicapped by want of snow, but it finally came in abudance about Jan. 15 and a fine winter was experienced in getting out logs and ranking forest produce after that.

The merchants and farmers of the Town ofAhnepee complained bitterly of the dockage charges and inability to accommodate their increasing shipping over the only pier in the village, owned by Youngs & Boalt, who also claimed to own the entire water front and refused them permission to construct another pier. During the winter, they organized a joint stock company known as the Ahnepee Farmers's Co., of which Joseph Knipfer, J. A. Defaut and M. Simons were the directors. Sixty farmers and business men became stockholders.

To secure a water frontage, the town laid a road down through Youngs & Boalt property and the farmers began the construction of a pier along the water front of this road. Injunctions, counter-injunctions and sll sorts of legal proceedigs ensued, finally resulting in a victory for the farmers and the pier was completed, the first shipment by the schooner Pride going over it in July.

The first temperance movement in the county was also begun during the year. A large number of ladies andgentlemen at the village of Ahnepee established a Good Templers lodge and became zealous advcates for the abolishment of the drink habit. Many ofJohn Barleycorn's men saw the errors of their ways and became converts to the new doctrine, for a new doctrine it certainly was in 1866 in Kewaunee county.

Much ice in the lake retarded the opening of navigation and it was not until Apr. 8 that schooners were able to make the piers at Kewaunee.

On that day, the schooners Ebenezer, Denmark and Pioneer made their appearance. The regular liner, the Steamer Sea Bird, also came in the same day, and an unusually brisk shipping busines immediately followed and continued throughout the season.

The craft engaged in the Kewaunee trade during the season were the schooners Ebenezer, A. Rush, Joseph Vilas, Denmar, DeWit, Falcon, Sea Gem, Pioneer, E. P. Darr, Elbe, Belle, Blue Bell, C. North, Sea Gull, Whirlwind, Mariner, Pride, John Wallace, Lydia Case, G. Barber, G. R. Roberts, Roanoke, Fanny and Floy, Magie, Guido, Sardinia, Autares, and brig William Barnes. The Carlton fleet consisted of the Peoria, A. Baensch, Challenge, Blue Bell and Purtain. The propeller F. W. Backus, Capt. Kirtland, was placed on the Green Bay line in opposition to the Goodrich company and made regular stops.

Among other marine happenings of note was the release from the beach of the top-sail schooner, which, with the Elbe, had been beached at that place in the late fall of 1865. Capt. John McDonald bought the wreck of the Dolphin, released her, and made a handsome profit on the transaction. The Elbe was released a few days after being beached.

Kewaunee had been without a regularly licensed physician since the second year of the Civil war. In April, this want was supplied by the coming here ofDr. C. C. Crocker, a physician who had served in themedical department of the Union army for three years. Dr. Crocker remained a resident and practitioner in the village for about one year. His name should be added to those of the early medical men practicing in the county.

Important business changes ocurred in Kewaunee in April. James R. Slauson, the principal proprietor of the saw mill and mercantile busines in the village since 1856, disposed ofhis interest in the Slauson & Finley company to James H. Kelly, Racine. George Grimmer and Joseph Duvall together secured a one-third interest in the property and became identified with the business management. The firm became known as Kelly, Finley & Co. Walter S. Johnson became an active member of the firm of Goodenow, Hitchcock & Co. and became a resident of the village.

In April, freshets overflowed the banks of the Wolf and Kewaunee rivers and their tributaries, causing great loss of property. The six bridges across the Kewaune river were destroyed or badly damaged. Both bridges across the river at Ahnepee were washed away, necessitating the use of a scow ferry across the river at the village for a number of months. Charles G. Boalt and Frank Swaty had begun the erection of a water-power grist mill (since known as the Bruemmer mill) in the Town of Ahnepee. The freshets carried away their dam. The mills and dam of Brandes & Kunz (now the Seyk mills) were badly damaged and put out of business, and altogether the high water caused thousands of dollars damage to the people of the county.

Business affairs in Ahnepee took on a widening aspect in the spring of 1866. The new pier was in course of construction. Henry and John Fax came up from Ozaukee county and established a large mercantile busines there in June. Charles Ross established a mercantile business. W. K. Ansorge began the erection of a fanning mill factory, uniting with him in business John Fetzer. William N. Perry, R. L. Wing, Joseph Anderegg and John Densow established a furniture and broom handle factory. M. Simon entered the mercantile business. Capt. Fred Borchardt and his brother-in-law, John Miller, Memphis, Tenn., opened up a hardware establishment.

Abisha Perry and W. A. Nelson built and placed in commission the first steam craft to operate upon the river, the flat-botomed, stern-wheel steamer Betsy, which made two trips daily to Forestville, carrying freitht andpassengers and towing scows loaded with lumber and forest products down the river. Charles Hannaman began the erection of a hotel and bakery, the hotel afterwards being known as the Cream City House. Michael McDonald also constructed what was known as the Sherman House, afterwards destroyed by fire. The German Methodists began and completed the construction of a church building. Eveland & Palmer opened a large brick yard a few miles up the river. Peter Anhaiser became the proprietor and manager of the Tremont House. There was much building and busines activity and Ahnepee bid fair to become the metropolis of the county.

A peculiar election incident occurred in the county about this time which caused state-wide notoriety.

Ferdinand Haevers, a young Belgian who enlisted in the Confederate army at New Orleans at the outbreak of the Civil war, served four years in the "Louisiana Tigers," a famous unity in the rebel army, and was confined in the prison at Columbus, Ohio, a prisoner ofwar at the close of hostilities. He was released, made his way to Chicago, slipped on a Goodrich steamer and at Green Bay discovered a number of people who could speak his native language.

He laid-off the steamer at Green Bay, maried and moved into Red River. His exceptional ability caused the voters of the town to elect him town clerk in the spring of 1866. The young Confederate was actually elected to office in Wisconsin within a year after his release as a prisoner of war. The animosities of the war still ran high. The old town clerk ofRed River, who had been displaced by the new election, refusedto deliver the books over to Mr. Haevers and appealed to Attorney General Gill for an opinion. The Attorney General held that "having placed himself in the atitude of an alien enemy to the United States government," that Mr. Haevers "could not exercise rights notaccordedto aliens." "No Republic," wrote Gen, Gill, "could long exist if its acknowledged enemies could, with consent, participate in its administration." Mr. Haevers subsequently held and filled with honor many public offices in his town and became one of its most prominent and highly esteemed citizen.

Another incident of the war found its concluding chapters in Ahnepee. Capt. Fred Borchardt was a gallant officer in a Wisconsin regiment. John Miller was a lieutenant in a Confederate regiment. Borchardt fell in love with Miller's sister, a Memphis, Tenn., girl, and married her. Capt. Borchardt and Lieut. Miller formed a Business partnership and established a hardware store in Ahnepee.

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EARLY HAPPENINGS HERE IN 1866

In the early spring of 1866, the veteran soldiers of the Civil war at Ahnepee organized what was termed a "Soldier' Union League," but in July following, it was merged into General Logan's newly formed Grand Army of the Republic. The Post organized at Ahnepee was at that time believed to be the first ever organized in Wisconsin and, if I recall correctly, was Post No. 1. Its meetings were held in McDonald's hall on Steele stret. Its first commander was R. L. Wing, andamong its first duties was to give a military burial at Kewaunee to Amon Moore, who was accidently killed in early October by the discharge of a gun, while going up Leindecker hill. He was a veteran of the 14th Wisconsin Infantry and among the first from Kewaunee to enlist.

The spirit of military life still prevaded the north, particularly among the young men. In August, the first and only militia company ever organized in the county and sworn into the State's service was organized at Ahnepee. Sixty young men became members and for several months were active in training. The state provided them with guns and military equipment. Their uniform consisted of black pantaloons with a stripe, red flannel shirt waists and a black fatigue hat with cord.

The officers were Fred Borcherdt, captain; Michael McDonald, first lieutenant; and Julius Toebe, second lieutenant, all veterans ofthe Civil war. Fenian activities were still prevalent on the Canadian border, the Southern states were still in a condition of unrest and it was thought best to maintain at least a show of military power, for the good of the country.

Sunday night, Aug. 12, a man named P. J. Bodart was generally believed to have been murdered at or near what was known as a "Belgian store," kept by Charles Pinchart on the Green Bay road in the Western part of the Town of Casco. The affair caused considerable excitement at the time and resulted in the arrest of four men. Florient Legois, Louis Jacque, Felicien Lacourt, Bodart and a man named Stanislaus were engaged in drinking and joking pretty freely in Pinchart's Bodart place. Stanislaus was rather severs with his jests upon Bodart and the latter seized a bottle and knocked his tormentor senseless. Bodart then left theplace and was followed by Legois.

In a few minutes Bodart was brought in injured and after saying a few words, fell from his seat and never spoke again. Those present say that he sustained his injuries by falling from a bridge, but Dr. Monroe, Green Bay, who examined his body, testified that Bodart could not have sustained the bruises found upon him in this manner. Legois Jacque, Lacourt and Pinchart were arrested and bound over to the Circuit court on a charge of murder. The Grand Jury at the January term was unable to find evidence sufficient to indict them and they were discharged.

During thelast days ofAugust, Ahnepee sustained a very serious business loss by the destruction of the saw and grist mills of the A. Hall & Co. by fire. The mills were among the very first to be erected in the county and the loss of the grist mill in particualar was keenly felt, particularly by the Belgian settlers in Lincoln and Red River. The fire was generally supposed to have been of incendiary origin and a young man named John Greeley was arrested, charged with its burning. The evidence was not suficient to convict him. The Halls, with characteristic energy. immediately began the reconstruction of the property.

In the latter part of September, Henry Bruemmer, who had been connected with Charles Tisch in business at Tisch Mills, purchased the grist mill at Boalt and Swaty on the south branch ofthe Wolf river and began the operation of the mill, which has continued since in his family name.

Other business changes in the county at about this time were taking over of the Steamboat House from Charles Brandes by John Erichsen and the construction of the Bavarian brewery at Kewaunee by Lutz & Winger, and the purchase of an interest in the Horak grist mills in Carlton by Wojta Stransky.

In August, Hills & Carter, who had been prominent in business and shipping affairs in the community, sold their pier , store, dwelling and about one hundres and fifty village lots to the firm of goodenow, Hitchcock & company and soon after removed from the village. The personality of both Mr. Hills and Mr. Carter were such that their going away was a real business as well as social loss to the village. Mr. Hills never lost his interest in Kewaunee and has frequently come back in his old age to visit the scenes of his early experiences, repeatedly declaring that the hardships and vicissitudes of his pioneer life here were among the most pleasant memories ofhis life.

Political affairs in the county early in September began to show signs ofunusual activity. Most of the more active of the Republicans had ben absent in the army and for three or four years the party had been wholly disorganized in the county and without leadership. The democrats under able leadership and with a perfect organization controlled the entire political situation. A Republican Assembly convention was called at Ahnepee in September, at which R. L. Wing, W. S. Finley and D. H. Rice were elected delegates to the Congressional convention at Appleton on the instructed to vote for Philetus Sawyer. The Democrats also held their Assembly district convention at Ahnepee and on the 15 th of September and selected Constant Martin and George W. Allen to attend their Congresional convention at Appleton on the 19th of September.

H. N. Smith, D. H. Rice and Henry Schuyler, as a committee, also called an Assembly district convention at Ahnepee on the 6th of October and at this convention David Youngs was nominated as its candidate for the Assembly. The Democrats nominated Constant Martin to oppose him. David Youngs was elected and was the second Republican to represent the county in the state legislature.

Capt. David Youngs was in many respects a remarkable man and one of the best known of the pioneers who laid the foundation at Ahnepee. He was a Scotchman by birth, a quiet, pleasant-faced man, whose early life had been as master of vessels in the lake trade. His most remarkable characteristic was a long, flowing reddish beard. He was familiarly known far and wide as "Dave" Youngs and his hospitable home on the river bluffs near the mouth of the Wolf was always open to all comers. If anyone wanted anything that belonged to "Dave" Youngs, they simply went and took it and he exacted the same tribute from others. Among the possessions that were his was an old red broncho named "Schiesser," and a sleigh jumper. For years, it was the only rig of the kind in Ahnepee.

Without asking, it was the common practice of the residents of the village, when they wanted to travel anywhere, to go and hitch up "Schiesser" to the jumper and make their journey. On the other hand, if "Dave" Youngs wanted a horse from any man's barn, he simply went andtook it. It was his way of doing things; everybody in the community knew and respected his oddities. His death in 1874 was greatly lamented.

Peter Schiesser, chairman, called a Democratic convention to nominate county officers at Kewaunee Oct. 27. The nominees were: County treasurer, Peter Schiesser; county clerk, Edward Decker; clerk of the court, Patrick McConville; sheriff, Reuben Cory; surveyor, Henry Borgman; register of deeds, charles Deda; district attorney, Lyman Walker; coroner, John Krame r. The convention was entirely controlled by the Decker faction. Mr. Decker's newspaper said that "The Germans of the county were greatly dissatisfied with the outcome of the convention, but he warned them that the Germans constituted less than one-fourth the population of the county. The entire ticket was elected without opposition. John Smithwick, Andrew Haggerty and Joseph Bohman were elected county commissioners.

I have neglected to make any particular mention of Patrick McConville, the newly elected clerk of the court, in these memoirs. Mr. McConville came to Montpelier as early as 1859. His public spirit and intelligence easily made him a local leader. He was of Irish birth, a small, smooth faced man of hesitant manner, most sociable habits, but firm in his convictions. He was the uncle of the late William H. Timlin, justice of the Supreme cout ofthe State of Wisconsin and it was in Mr. McConville's family that Judge Timlin had his early training.

Steamboats played a far more conspicuous part in the life of the lake shore towns than they fo at present. Their names and the names of their officers were almost household words. The Goodrich boats, making Kewaunee and Ahnepee weekly, and occasionally stopping at the Carlton pier, in 1866, were the side-wheel steamers, Comet, Capt. Morris; the Sea Bird, Capt. McHenry; and the new boat, the Orion, Capt. Wilkins, which came out in July. The propeller F. W. Backus, Capt. Kirtland, was on the Green Bay line and ran in opposition to the Goodrich boats.

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EVENTS HERE IN 1867

A company of18 fishermen from Kewaunee, Two Rivers and Manitowac who had been following their occupation during the fall of 1866 on Beaver Island, set out in their Mackinaw "Daffy" and Ben Boutin, Christy Jantiss and Fred Bregger, Kewaunee. Nothing was heard from them until about the first of February, when "Daffy" Boutin and two of the Two Rivers men reached their homes bearing the intelligence that their comrades were marooned for the winter on Beaver Island, being unable to get away with boats across the ice to the mainland.

The party had been given up as lost, but the glad intelligence was heartening to many shore home. Boutin's message relieved many minds. Fishing in those days was done almost entirely by gill nets and by men operating their Mackinaw sail boats. Poun nets also began to make their appearance along the shores for "inside fishing". The handling of the frail Mackinaws by the hardy fishermen was so skillfully done that they ventured out to their nets in almost any weather.

The season of 1866 was a very severe one upon the Great Lakes and 621 lake vessels met with disaster during the year. Lake traffic of forest produce was at it heights and vessels were in great demand for the spring trade. Shipyards everywhere were putting forth their best efforts. Men were in the woods near Ahnepee getting out timber for three new crafts to be built by residents of that town.

Horton and Larkin commenced the construction of a 72-foot craft five miles up the Wolf river. Messrs. Hall, Harkins & Smith laid the keel of a 60-foot vessel on the north shore of the river near its mouth, while C. G. Boalt began the construction of a fin 90-foot schooner to cost $30,000 on the lake beach near his pier in Ahnepee.

These crafts were all launched and went into commission during the season. The top-sail scow Ahnepee, built by Horton and Larkin, sailed down the river in July and went into lake traffic under the command of Capt. Martin Larkin. The scow-sloop Irene was launched on the 4th of July and became a popular craft along the west shore for several years under the command of Capt. Henry Harkins. The schooner Bessie Boalt, the largest and finest craft ever built in the county, sailed with a cr ew of Ahnepee men commanded by Capt. John McDonald.

These vessels all had successful careers. The Ahnepee finally found her resting place on the beach near Sheboygan. The Irene went to pieces in a storm on the sands near Michigan City. The Bessie Boalt, waterlogged, and in tow of a tug, sank in a dark night off Two Rivers Point. It was the beginning and the end of shipbuilding in Kewaunee county for many years although several small craft were subsequently built here, including the tug, W. I. Henry, the schooner Lady Allen and the steam barge Kewaunee.

Thrusday morning, May 9, the fine schooner Kewaunee, with all colors flying, made her first trip to Kewaunee, coming down from Port Huron throught the straits, on her maiden trip. She had been built by the Slauson, Kelly & Murray company at Port Huron at a cost of $22,000, especially for the Kewaunee lumber trade, and was in command of Capt. William Byron. The Kewaunee was of 210 tons burden and one of the handsomest and fastest craft of her time--one of the last of her type on the Great Lakes andnow 55 years of age.

A number of business changes took place in Kewaunee during the early spring. Messrs. Knuz & Brandes sold their grist mill at the Rapids to Edward Decker and Wotja Stransky in February. The miller in charge was William Bruemmer. Mr. Goodenow sold his interest in the mercantile firm to Goodenow, Hitchcock & company to his associates in business and Mr. Hitchcock, who had been living in Manitowoc for two or three years, returned with his family to the village in the spring, purchasing a home. J. E. Darbellay, late principal of the village school, sold his fishing outfit, and in connection with his father, Louis Darbellay, purchased a part of the Wisconsin House on Ellis street and opened a mercantile establishment which he conducted at that place for 10 years or more.

Wotja Stransky sold thestore building, later known as the "Mashek Store," to Vojta Mashek. Mr. Mashek had occupied the store for two or three years, but now came into its ownership. In connection with Wenzel Seyk, Mr. Mashek began thepurchase of grain and farm produce under the name of Seyk & Mashek.

J. A. Ballering and his three sons, Anton, Bernard and Theodore, came directly from Prussia to Kewaunee in 1865. They had been tanners and shoemakers in the old country and they continued the latter business, at first in a small way in the western part of the village known then as "Potmakerville," and later, building in 1881, the large three story brick structure at the corner of Milwaukee and Harris streets, where they engaged in the manufacture of footware upon a large scale , employing as many as 20 men at one time. S. A. (Anton) became very prominent in town affairs, being chariman for three years, town clerk for three years, foreman of the fire department, supervisor and holding other offices.

The Ballerings for a number of years were powerful in political, county and church affairs. Anton, the oldest, disappeared from the village about 20 years ago under mysterious circumstances. He took a Goodrich boat for the south and disappeared at Manitowoc, supposed to have drowned by falling off the boat, and by others to have eloped. Financial reverses and domestic affairs were generally attributed to his disappearance. Aggressive, shrewd in politics and with abnormal desires to hold and to use power, the Ballerings for 20 years were dominant factors in all town, village and county life. They were, indeed, marked understudies of their Prussian "Kaiser" and in their small way, ruled in church and state as relentleaaly, having friends and small enemies.

A number of business changes also occurred in the winter and early spring of 1867 in Ahnepee. Major Frank W. Cutler, Milwaukee, a nephew of Gen. Lysander Cutler, purchased the village drug store of J. R. McDonald and moved to the village with his family. A Mr. Henni opened a general store on steele street. Louis Bruemmer moved there from Michicot and purchased an interest in a small brewery operated theretofore by John Powell and others. He soon after went into the hotel and saloon business with his father-in-law, John G. Wielep. It was about this time that Michael Luckenbach purchased an old Newman pot-ash factory and began the operation of a tannery at the foot of Fourth street, near the river. Ansorge & Fetzner completed their foundery and opened up business. Frank Feuerstein and Peter M. Simon purchased the Tremont House and enlarged it and building operations were active in all parts of the village Thomas Vose, a newcomer from Maine, began active operations as a purchaser and shipper of forest produce.

But the principal interest in those days centered around the opening of lake navigation. It was opened by the appearance at Kewaunee and Ahnepee of the Steamer Sea Bird, Capt. McHenry, on the 27th of March. On the 31st of March, the schooner St. Lawrence took out a cargo from the Ahnepee piers, Capt. Goodrich purchased the propeller Ottawa and, as soon as the ice in Green Bay, moved out, placed the boat on a weekly run to Green Bay, stopping each way at Kewaunee And Ahnepee. She was under the command of Capt. Kirtland. The Sea Bird and Orion became the weekly steamers.

In March, the Town of Coryville was dissolved by an act of the Legislature. Four of its sections went to Casco, six to Montpelier and 21 to the Town of Kewaunee.

In looking over my notes of Coryville, I find that one item concerning the settlement of the town had escaped my writings. The little band of German settlers who located at an early day in the extreme southwest corner of the town have borne a creditable record in its development. Frederick, Frank and Charles Popp may be said to have been the forerunners of the German settlement in that part of Coryville. Frank lived in Carlton and Poop was a young man of 18 in 1855. Young Poop lived in Manitowoc, but he made a visit into the wilds of Coryville and saw the possibilities of making good farms there. He wrote to his kinspeople, the Tetzlaffs and Dobberts in Germany, telling them of the good, cheap lands there and they came across.

Chris Peters, The Tegges, the Pilgrims and the Martins all related in some degree or neighbors from the same parts in Germany, came and also settled near. Frederick Frank brought the Tetzlaffs and their baggage through from Manitowoc with his ox team in 1858. They all built small log shacks and went to work. William Tetzlaff recalls that the first school he attended in the neighborhood was taught by Miss Lucy Baldwin. A Miss Pike and a Mr. Thomas also taught there subsequently. The Lutherans built a small chapel on the Peters place and in 1869 the German Methodists organized and built a church upon good old Tetzlaff's place.

The Rev. Henry Overbeck, Ahnepee, was their first pastor, although the settlement had been visited by missionaries before that from time to time. It is needless to saythat these God fearing, temperate and industrious people all made good. Jacob Wiener bought timber lands in the settlement in 1857 and later built a small saw mill on the Mishicot river. Other settlers about the same time were Carl Brookman, Carl Goesks, and later the Burmeisters, the Wieses, the Tess and Brandt families.

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LOCAL EVENTS IN 1867

Kewaunee had been without a physician since the departure of Mr. Crocker in the fall of 1866 and in the July following, Dr. A. H. Chlaudek came to the village and opened up practice. Dr. Chlaudek was a venerable, white-haired man, of fine presence and address, but unfortunately could not understand or speak the English language, not having been long out of his native Bohemia. He remained in practice here some four or five years. Six months after the locating here of Dr. Chlaudek, Dr. Francis J. Despins, related to the Carlton family of Arpins, established himself in practice here. Dr. Despins was a Frenchman, had been in the military service and was appointed by the Federal authorities as medical pension examiner for Door and Kewaunee counties. In 1868, he purchased the store building just west of the Hitchcock & Mashek property on Ellis street and opened a drug store, the first exclusive establishment of that kind to be established here.

Lyman Walker, the sole representative of the bar in Kewaunee since the stormy departure of Lawyer Neff, disposed of his Kewaunee property and removed to Ahnepee in July, where he purchased the Cutler drug store. In August, John Potter, jr., a Menasha attorney, came here and opened an office, but remained in the community less than one year.

The most important transaction of the year, however, was the purchase by Edward Decker of William S. Finley's interest in the Kelly, Finley& company mill and store and pier property, which occurred in August. The firm was named at that time, Kelly, Decker & company, and so continued for upwards of one year, when Mr. Decker disposed of his interests to George W. Slauson, Racine, when the firm became known as the Slauson, Grimmer & company.

The output of the mill at Kewaunee at this time was about 10,000,000 feet of lumber annually besides large quantities of shingles and lath. The regular carriers of the firm were the schooners Kewaunee and Lydia Case, and the fleet was supplemented in August by the arrival of the new schooner Fearless, which took its first cargo out on Aug. 29, and for the next nine years was almost a tri-weekly visitor of the port in navigation seasons under the command of Capt. William Steed.

There were other important business changes in the county occuring about the same time. Elisha B. Dean, who for 12 years had been an outstanding personality in Carlton and as the resident partner in the management of the mill, store and pier at that place, disposed of his interest ot Edward Bach and Joel V. Taylor and took his departure from the county. He became associated with James R. Slauson and Capt. Charles H. Cunningham in an extensive lumbering business carried on at Manisteque and removed with his family from Carlton to the new scene of his activities in August.

The charge of affairs of the firm at Cartlon, or rather Forest Hill, as the village was called, was left with Edward Bach, who had long been in the employ of the original proprietors. Mr. Bach was an interesting and influential character and impressed his intense personality upon all with whom he was associated. If there is one man more than another deserving credit for the introduction of improved agricultural methods in Kewaunee county, that man is easily Edward Bach. Farming in the county was carried on in a primitive way. Mr. Bach studied it from a scientific standpoint and introduced improved methods. He called the Carlton farmers together evenings in his store, read papers to them and discussed new methods, with the result that before long the farmers and farms in the neighborhood of Forest Hill became the best in the county. In 1871, Mr. Bach was instrumental in organizing the new county agricultural society and became its president, several very successful fairs being held in the village of Kewaunee.

Mr. Bach married a daughter of Bradford R. White, a Carlton pioneer, the Bach family moving to Kewaunee as early as 1854 and locating upon a small farm about a mile south of the village. Here it endured great hardships and privations and Young Edward, without adequate means of education, rose above his surroundings and by pure strenght of character became a self-made man. He cared nothing for political honors and devoted himself to bettering the conditions of those around him. He cared nothing but remained i in charge of the Forest Hill property for more than 10 years and finally disposed of his interest there to his brother, Fred, and remoed to the Dakotas. He greatly interested himself in Spiritualism in the later years of his life and became president of the Northwestern Spiritualistic association.

It was in September of this year that Vojta Mashek became a member of the firm of W. D. Hitchcock & company, and the associate member being Walter S. Johnson. The Hitchcock store on Lake street was closed out and the stock removed into the Mashek building on Ellis street. It was about this this time that young Joseph H. Janda came over from Bohemia and entered the employ of the firm as a clerk.

The firm of Seyk & Mashek had a rival here in the purchase of grain in the person of Hannibal Hamlin. This was not the noted vice-president of the United States under the first Lincoln administration, but a nephew ofthat distinguished man, not long out of his native state of Maine. Mr. Hamlin remained here about a year, purchasing and shipping grains to the Milwaukee market.

The village schools for the summer were in charge of Miss Mary Burgess as principal with Miss Lizzie Metzner teaching the primary department. The principal married Joseph E. Darbellay and was succeeded for the fall term by O. H. Badger with Miss Metzner still in charge of the lower department, which was taught in the Metzner building on Ellis street. The average attendance in the hight or higher department was 108 and the munificent sum of \$700 a year for teachers's wages, with \$200as a contingent fund was voted for its

maintenance. Note the $40,000 now invested in teaching some three of four times as many scholars in the current year. (1922)

The Catholics, under Father Steenwick, began the construction of a school house in October. John Borgman had the contract for building the structure, which was 28x50 feet in size abd kicated ib the hill, just at the rear of their church structure. When it was completed, the first Catholic school in the village was opened under charge of Sisters of Notre Dame.

The November elections produced considerable interest. Gen. Halbert E. Payne, a crippled war hero, and Joseph Harris, Sturgeon Bay, made speeches in the county for the Republican party, while Major Charles H. Walker maintained the cause of the Democrats. David Youngs, Republican, was defeated for the Legislature by a majority of 57 in favor of Moses Kilgore, Baileys Harbor, his Democratic conpetitor. Constant Marin, Red River, defeated Lyman Walker for the county superintendency. Both were Democrats. W. J. Abrams, afterward one of the projectors of the railroad from Kewaunee to Green Bay, was elected to represent the district in the state senate.

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THE WEDDING OF NAY-TU-SHING'S DAUGHTER

She was O-ge-ma, "Sign Light," Nay-atu-shing's daughter, and the granddaughter of the old Nay-a-tu-shing, now long since dead. Her grandsire was that valient Kewaunee chief who probably led the battle when the robber Saukies came over from the Fox River country and sought to drive the Pottawottamies from their hunting and fishing grounds. The bones of most of those Saukies were left on what is now Leindecker's hill.

The wedding was Black Earth's great social event. O-ge-ma was betrothed to wed a nephew of the great chief Wampum, who lived down at Mah-ne-do-wo-sob-se-ge-wun (Manitowoc Rapids). There had been negotiations and exchange of presents.

Just how the coutship took place , we do not know, but, if made in accepted Pottawottamie etiquette, Wampum's nephew had provided himself on a mound not distant from Hay-a-tu-shing's tepee and there played the notes of his love song to O-ge-ma. If the father or brother of O-ge-ma did not come out andorder him away with his noise, the Indian swain knew that his courtship was agreeable to the family.

If wholly acceptable, Nay-a-tu-shing came and invited the young man into his wigwam. Here the etiquette sat opposite the door. The oldest son and the oldest dauther were seated respectively on each side of the only door around the fire were grouped the remainder of the family. The lover was given a seat by the side of the object of his affections.

The men smoked their Indian tobacco. Thewomen industriously made their baskets or bead work. Nay-a-tu-shing may have told the long story of his last dream, or perhaps the still longer story of how Nan-a-bo-gou made the world. Finally, the lover threw a small stick into the girl's lap. If, happily she put the stick into her mouth and chewed it and archly smiled at the youth, it meant that his affections were returned--"Iwill marry you," but if she threw it into the fire, she gave her answer in unmistakable Pottawottamie, I will not marry you."

O-ge-ma must have chewed the stick. Wampum's nephew having been invited by the father into the tepee and O-ge-ma having chewed the stick, negotiations so far as the father and the young people were concerned were closed satisfactorily. Then came the endless negotiations with the girl's mother. I think the mother must have been one of Ce-ku-tay's daughters, perhaps it was Mah-na-do-ge-gew (God Owned). The young man brought ponies and skins and an occasional buck or doe to appease God's own appetite for dower. His attentions to the mother were marked and assiduous.

Through all of the material negotiations, O-ge-ma indifferently continued her daily occupations. She brought wood for the tepee fires from the forest. She herded the ponies and in the spring made maple sugar and tied it up in cute little moccasins she fashioned from birch bark. At other times, she worked industriously with porcupine quills and beads upon a marvellous wedding outfit. She examined the brightest calicoes and the gaudiest ribbons down at Andrew Vieau's trading post at Neshota and exchanged her maple syrup for a few yards on the occasion of each visit. If she talked with her bosom friend, Pash-ke-she-go-qua, about the approaching wedding, the talk ran along the line as to how many ponies Wampum's nephew owned, whether his camp kettle was copper or iron whether he was a skilled hunter and whether his rank as the son of a chief entitled him to have four wives.

The wedding day approaches. Old Nay-a-tu-shing sent his sons into the woods to provide meat for the feast. It must be bear's meat--the flesh above all others preferred for a bridal repast. Is not the bear a strong and brave and true to its mate? There must also be corn and beans for succotash and dried pumpkins for relish. Old man No-car suggested a good fat dog or tow for the menu, but this was sternly frowned upon he younger member of the band.

The chief of the Black Earth village was Ke-tose, and his second wife, Tah-pep-bid, was the bride's aunt. Her cousin Ke-shick, dandy of his band, arrayed in a new buckskin coat and leggings, decked out with red and yellow ribbons and feathers, and his face painted red, "like the rising sun," was sent forth to invite the scattered bands to the wedding at Black Earth. "The Great Chief Ke-tose bids you come."

And they came. Me-shim-e-nah (Apple Call) brought his band from Nama-we-qui-tong (Sturgeon Bay), Ghost's Door (Che-bah-ye-she-da-ming), now known as Egg Harbor, sent a delegation. Joe Sahbe (Feather of the Rolling Cloud), uncle of the bride, came down with his people from Wash-be-gah-tong (Rawley's Bay). Chai-a-conda came with his band from what is now the town of Eaton. Almost the entire population of Mah-ne-do-wok-sob-se-je-wun (Manitowoc Rapids), where the bridegroom lived, came up over the trail. Kosh-ke-ne (Jumping Grasshopper), one of the four widows of old Wampum, was among them. Dozens of old Ne-ga-sum's sons, daughters and grandchildren from Mishicot's village, all relatives of the bride including Jennie Yellowbird, trekked up on their ponies. No less important came Jim Au-nish-naub, or Che-naub, the famous four-legged hunter from Kewaunee, and Neb-yo-quet and his four wives. Neb-yo-quet, whose real name was "Sammer Cloud," and one of his wives each lost a nose in a family understanding.

A Pottawottamie wedding means a week of festivities. Every tepee in Black Earth village was full of guests. The woods was literally alive with ponies and there were yelping dogs everywhere.

When you glide along the prsent fine road just this side of Frank Fencil's house on the highway going to Tisch Mills observe tow trees standing near the east side of the road. The chief Kah-que-dos on a recent visit identified this spot near the trees as th place where the actual wedding ceremony of Nay-a-tu-shing's daughter and Wampum's nephew took place. Kay-que-dos was a 10-year -old boy, but he was there with red paint on his face and a feather in his hair.

Many of Ke-toose's band were Catholic and some of them were Methodists, bit no priests or preacher presided. The ceremony was simple and effective in the old tribal way. The bride stood up with her spokeman. The bridegroom made a speech. He recounted the good qualities of Wampum's nephew and his illustrious ancesrtry. He told of the prowess of the young man as a hunter and trapper. Not since Nan-a-go-gou made the world , had there been a more desirable bridegroom. Then O-ge-ma's spokesman told of the bride, of her beauty , of her industry, of her good qualities and of the fame of her ancestors in war and upon the chase.

Then Wampum'snephew advanced and shook hands with O-ge-ma and they were duly and legally married. Did he kiss her? Who ever heard of a proud Pottawottamie kissing a swuaw? No he simply shook hands with her and very likely said, "HOW! HOW!"

Then the bride danced--danced alone the dance of peace. The bridegroom danced, danced also the dance of peace. Then old Nay-a-tu-shing and his wife, the God Owned, danced and all of the others joined in. And after that, for five hours, the young people danced and the old drank from mysterious jugs and occasionally shouted and sang. Then everbody feasted on the bear and succo-tash and dried pumpkin. It was well toward morning when the village maidens escorted)-ge-ma to her new husband's tepee and pushed her in through the door of skins.

Sin-nape-hock-in-hatta, "Be quiet, the earth has them, they are dead"--all of these good people of Black Earth village of 70 years ago.

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THE EDUCATION OF SAH-GAH-WAH

Sah-gah-wah as a pappoose, like all Pottawottamie babies, was wonderfully well-behaved. He was strapped to a board and there remained quietly most of the time, leaned up against a tree overlooking the river at Black Earth village in the day time and at night against the tepee pole. He was not tossed, twisted or rolled about as are the white woman's babies.

Sah-gah-wah was born absolutely free and independent. No power on earth had a right to circumscribe his natural liberty. Sah-gah-wah and all boys did just what they pleased. They were never punished, even during their infancy, and as they advanced in years, they were entirely responsible for their own conduct and held accountable to no one. When his father's canoe with the rest of the family set out for Chief Meg-wan's village at Me-she-e-gho-ning (Sturgeon Bay Portage) if Sah-gah-wah, even as a small boy, preferred not to accompany them, he was not urged or compelled to do so. And the rest of his family could paddle away from Red Grandstone (Sandy-Bay) and leave him to wander in the black jug were also at his disposal, and so no one said him nay.

His education began early. His uncle was old Ke-toose, the medicine chief of the village. Ke-toose was very old and a very great teller of stories. Sah-gah-wah, as a boy, followed the tall, gray-haired chief around fro, tepee to tepee and there around the camp fires he listened to his stories. He was taught never to burn wood that snaps. The fire was always in the center of the tepee and the entire family slept around it with their heads close to the blaze. If the wood snapped, there was danger to the sleepers. He was taught that moss always grew and clung to the north side of the trees in the forest. He was taught that a bunch of wampum fastened to a string to a piece of tobacco painted red was a message of war. He was taught never to injure a turtle or he would come to harm.

Sah-gah-wah was told that when he died he would travel West four days and then he would come to a beautiful land, with charming lakes and rivers, where exquisite sounds were heard and the singing of birds filled the air; where the prairies and woods were full of buffalo, deer and elk and the enchanted streams were filled with graat fish. He was told that in this world he would be changed into some wild animal, the good into horses, elk or moose and the bad into cats, dogs and the like.

And so when his mother Ah-guns (Small Women) said to him, ''You will be a bad dog,'' Sah-gah-wah knew she had spoken curse. These were some of the things ke-toose told him. Once a black robe (priest) visited Black Earth and told of a great Manitou named Christ who lived with his father in a heaven where the trails were all paved with gold an bright stones. But old Mo-car, who wore a ring on his nose, had said there could be no woods there and no good hunting or fishing, and besides what could a horse or deer feed upon there?

Ke-toose also told him how to bury the dead-- the young child at sunrise, the middle-aged at noon and the old at sunset, and that sufficient food must be placed on the grave to keep the dead man on his journey for four days.

And Sah-gah-wah was also taught the proprieties of life. He was told that a woman with her hair cut short should remain conceal for months rather than be seen, when she was in such a state of open disgrace and degradation. And a man with long hair was equally ofnoxious and not at all respected.

The education of Sah-gah-wah was now fairly complete. In geography, he knew that the big island of Me-she-ne-ke-nong, (Washington) was two days paddling to the north. He knew that acanoe could go by water 30 days' paddling to the east. He knew that to the south, four days' journey was the big village of Chief Mah-da-bena-shi (at Milwaukee), and that to the west lived the terrible Sioux who killed and ate everybody.

In mathematics he also learned. He could count on his finge "Cutte, nisha, necca, neuwa," (one, two, three, four) and was suffici in that line for any reasonable man to know because he could count up four. For no animal had more then four legs and no Pottawottamie chief had more than four wives.

In history, he knew that Nan-a-bou-gou made the world and th the Pottawattamies were always the greatest hunters and worriors in it; that the bad white man had come across a big water and stolen all the Indians' lands and that somewhere, many journeys of days away, there lived a great white chief called the "Great Father," who made gl beads, knibes and metals and gave them to the natibes for their good hunting and fishing grounds and that he usually sent along with these ornamints a bountiful supplu of water fire to make the red man feel happy and generous.

In botany he knew that ah-say-mah-b-mah (tobacco) grew in great abundance on the sand dunes about Neshota; that basswood bark cords made good fish nets; that pine and cedar torches made the best candles at night. He also knew just what kind of a leaf to tie about a sore finger or leg and what herb to brew to cure his colic.

Sah-gah-wah also knew that the years were divided by the moon and that the new year started when the red horse and suckers ran up the river near the Black Earth village. That was also the maple sugar month and he called it Se-ce-bah-ko-to-ga (April). The wild cherries and apples bloomed in the middle of May and the Sturgeon ran up the Mishicot river for spawning and he called it "Wah-be-gO-ni-gi-kisis (the blossom month). August was called Ah-tah- kisis (the time to pick blackberries). July was called Mis-ko-mi-ni-gi-kisis(the planting season). September was named Wah-da-bah-gah-kisis (the month to gather wild apples, plums and to pick cranberries).

In October, the lake trout came near shore and could be speared in quantity and the pumpkins, squash and melons could be harveste and it was called Nah-mu-ko-se-kisis, the harvest month.

November (Kor-say-kisis) was the hunting month. At this time all men, women and children left for the hunting grounds north of Bear river, later called Wolf river and Ahnepee; only the sick and the old men and women were left in Black Earth village.

Ma-ko-ki-kisis (January) was the big bear month. All remained indoors during the cold weather. Ma-ko-kisis February) was the little bear month. The baby bear were born in this month. The band remained indoors and began praying for good medicine for a good maple yield of sugar. They also had a medicine dance and began to get ready for making sugar.

All these things, Sah-gah-wah- knew.

Now even Sah-gah-wah had passed 20 winters, and in his tribe the years were counted by winters and not by summers, his father told him that his time for fasting had come and sent him into the woods, where, without food or dring, he was to remain until he had a dream. Whatever he dreamed was to be his fate or destiny. He returned in 10 days and told his father he had dreamed of snakes. His Grandfather Ah-kee- way-see (Old Man Forever), cried out, "My Child, that must not be. We cannot give you up to the evil spirit. You must dream again." Then old Ah-kee-way-see took a chip and sctaped Sah-gah-wah's tongue, so as to cleanse it before he swallowed food. He was permitted to eat for one day and then sent back into the woods to fast and dream again. Sah-gah-wah had a pleasant dream and returned to his family a hero, for it was now fully known that he would be great and happy.

This was his initiation into manhood. It now became the duty of the old medicine chief Ke-toose to dream and give him a new name. And Ke toose dreamed. A big feast was called and the chief gave him a new name-- Sah-gah-gue-je-me (the lizard). But somehow, the band continued to call him Sah-gah-wah.

Sah-gah-wah had been betrothed to a maiden when both were very young. She lived in the village of Wah-guah-sah-se-sock(Second Growth Birch), now known as Two Creeks. Her father's tepee was only an hour's walk, but Sah-gah-wah had never seen her. Occasionally his father and mother would make her father and mother presents, and the presents not being returned,it was known that the engagement to marry was still on. One day there came to Sah-gah-wah the desire to look upon her. He dressed himself in the most gorgeous apparel with red and yellow ribbons, painted his cheeks red and went over to Wah-quah-say-se-sock.

He found the maiden at work near her father's tepee scraping a deer skin and rubbing it with the brains of the deer--the best known method of repairing buckskin. The girl knew him, but she only looked up and then bent to her work again. Sah-gah-wah paused and made a mental inventory. Her back was broad and her legs and arms were strong, She could carry his camp kettle, the tepee and blankets and a pappoose, and could bring all the wood and water. He was satisfied and he tossed a chip at her. As he passed, he felt the chip returned, hitting his back. He knew that she also was satisfied.

The education of Sah-gah-wah was now complete and he was recognized around the camp council and given a pipe to smoke.

Sah-gah-wah and his wife are buried near the great chief, War Thunder, near his father, Kes-kis-nee-shaw, near old MO-car and all the others in the Black Earth village burial ground. Their heads lie to the west and there was a stake over each with notches cut across it to show their ages and a bear engraved on every stake to let the world know they were Pottawottamies. "The Earth has them--they are dead." The stakes are gone.

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KEWAUNEE--"THE GEM OF LAKE MICHIGAN"

Girdled about with every element of picturesque beauty so that each season brings only change of charm, with every desirable advantage of location, access to material and facilities for manufacture and transport, Kewaunee had many splendid natural advantage that make for a prosperous and growing community.

In the very early days, following the advent of the first white settlers, lumbering was the principal industry and practically the whole life of the pioneer village centered about activities pertaining to that work. Today, the city boasts varied industries that are continually extending and with various other business activities it is a thriving city of some two thousand population.

Legends pertaining to the early history of Kewaunee are as interesting as any of the many that have thrown a fascinating glamour of mystery and adventure about this section of the state. In the days when the Indians paddled their canoes along the lonely shores of Lake Michigan at Green Bay, 30 miles to the west, it was an Indian resort and many interesting stories have been handed down through the tears of the historical eventss in that era. As to the exact translation of the Indian name, "Kewaunee," authorities differ. Some state it is said to signify"go around." Others insist it is the Indian name of "Wild Duck," and another version states that it means, "The River of the Lost."

As early as 1796, Jacques Beau, a French trader, is said to have established a trading post at the mouth of the Kewaunee river. Little account is given of the place, explorer picked up something in t the lowlands near the mouth of the river, which he believed to be gold. Further examinations by impractical non-experts tended to confirm rumors of rich gold deposits and in1836 the exitement terminated in an epidemic of "gold fever."

Preparations were made at the time to lay out a city, which, as a source of supply for the precious metal, should and, as was confidently expected, would rival Chicago.Oddly enough, it seems at this time, but in 1836 the rivalry between Chicago and Kewaunee was very strong and many wealthy speculators found it difficult to decide which field was best for investment. Such men as John Jacob Astor, Governor Doty, Governor Beals, General Ruggles, Joshua Hathaway, Samuel Beardsley and others were among the prominent men who became interested in Kewaunee at the time.

In the same year, Joshua Hathaway, specially deputed by the district surveyor of Brown county, laid out the place in wide avenues, the lots being 50 150 feet. Proprietors of the plot were the Hon. James D. Doty and William B. Slaughter,Brown county, and Samuel Deardsley, Albany, N. Y. An announcement in Milwaukee papers gave the information of the sale of 250 lots and a general view of the splendid prospects of Kewaunee.

In the rush that followed, it is said that land in the middle of the swamp sold for $500 an acre, some pieces as high as $1,000. Land owners were tempted to sell at high pricees, but in many cases they reserved some such fraction as "one-one-hundreth" part of all the minerals found thereon, considering that by this foresight they had guaranteed themselves a fortune.

But the gold didn't pan out and the "gold fever" of 1836 passed into history.

The first practical settlement of which there is knowledge was made by Montgomery and Patterson, a Chicago firm, Immediately after the govermment survey in 1837, They built a mill on the Kewaunee river about three miles from the outlet. After it was built, the company was unable to stock it with supplies and it was abandoned by workmen the following winter. The mill reverted back to the original owner of the land, Joshua Hathaway, who disposed of it to John Volk, Cook county, Ill., in 1843.

Mr. Volk moved here in July of that rear, repaired the mill, hauled logs and got out a cargo of lumber the same season. The nearest neighboring towns were Two Rivers, 25 miles to the south, and Green Bay, 30 miles west. It was continued. Often the mouth of the river would fill up and while the stream was navigable, it was necessary to carry the lumber across the beach, raft it in the lake to get to a vessel for shipment. Sometimes it was difficult to get vessels to send to Chicago, and at one time when Mr. Volk ran short of provisions he had to build a vessel to send to Chicagok coasting along the shore for more than 200 miles, to procure supplies.

In 1850, he built a pier into the lake and after that there was no more difficulty in shipping lumber. With better facilities available, Mr. Bolk began extending his interest and he built a water-mill on the river at the lake.d When the latter commenced operations, steamboats landed at the pier and weekly and daily trips were made to neighboring towns.

From 1853 to 1858, B. R. White, James R. Slauson, Joseph Walender, Joseph Duvall, Valentine Hoffman, Vitalis Miller, Pattrick J. Rooney, Charles Deda, Alfred Vibber, Fred Johannes, Charles Dikeman, Wojta Stransky, Hohn Lutgen, Frederick Bohn, John Wrabetz and others came in and settled the community began to make visible progress.

Of all these sturdy pioneers of the early days, only one survives and still lives in the city. He is Alfred Vibber, Civil war veteran and the oldest settler now residing here. Mr. Vibger was 85 years old April 9. He is pleasing in conversation and his excellent memory enables him to recall many interesting authoritative stories of the early historu of the locality. Mr. Vibber was born in Saginaw, Michigan, in 1839, and recalls that he came to Kewaunee in the fall of 1855.

He was emploued in al umber camp in Michigan in which the proprietors of the saw mill at Kewaunee were interested. The foreman of the camp, Levi W. Vaughan, who later became the first sheriff of Kewaunee county, was requested to accompany Vibber to assist in transporting three yoke of oxen and two pair of horses. They made the trip as far as Milwaukee by train, being several days enroute, and then transferred to a boat which was to take them to Kewaunee. The heavy se seas, however, did not permit the boat to land at kewaunee and they came only as far as Two Rivers.

Riding one horse and leading another, the two pioneers made their northward. There was no road and they had to follow a trail through tje demse fprest until they came to a small settlement in what is now the Town of Carlton five or six miles south of this city. From there there not even a trail led to Kewaunee and they were compelled to ride along the shore of the lake. It was a hazardous trip, but they finally arrived at Kewaunee late one evening in the latter part of November. Several men who were sent to Two Rivers for the oxen a few days later were three days in making the trip there and back.

Mr. Vibber remembers the pioneer settlement of Kewaunee as hei first saw it as though it were but a few years ago. The saw milloon the "Point" where the coast guard station now stands and three or four houses built in a comparatively small clearing in a virgin woodland was the entire settlement. Up the river some distance there were two more mills and several shanties in which the workmen make their homes with their families. What is now referred to as " the marsh" extending over a territory of more than a square mile was one of the finest and best natural harbors over this entire expanse of water. Refuse from the saw mill dumped into this natural bay in later years, together with the accumulation of debris and sediment which came down the river, has filled up this entire area except for the river channel.

Mr. Vibber was engaged in logging and other activities pertaining to the lumbering industry for practically the entire period that such work was done in the vicinity of Kewaunee. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted with a vompany that was recruited at Oconto but when the unit went into active service, he was rejected because he was not six feet in height. No member of that company measured less than six feet in his bare feet.

Mr. Vibber came back to Kewaunee at the time and later, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Capt. Cunningham's comompany of Kewauee volunteers, Company A. of the 27th member of the organization and was in some of the most strenuous campaigning of the war, taking part in many memorable battles. After his return, he came again to Kewaunee and has been residing here ever since. He is the only surviving member of that company of volunteers that left their homes to give their service in the war of rebellion and he is one of three remaining members of the G. A. R. who resides in this locality.

Kewaunee was incorparated as a village April 30. 1873, and R. L. Wing was elected the first village president. April 3, 1883, the city was incorporated and Vojta Mashek was elected the first Mayor.

One of thenmost striking advantages Kewaunee possesses over many other towns in its magnificent harbor. The Kewaunee river, about the mouth of which the city is built, is one of the largest natural streams of water emptying into Lake Michigan from the west shore. Work upon the harbor was commenced by the government in 1882 and large sums are being spent annually to keep it in the best of condition for navigation. The engineering department of the government has winte headquarters here for the dredge Kewaunee, scows and derricks and tugs and other equipment and in the winter season, the yards are the scene of much activity.

Hundreds of craft make the city a port of call when an averag ceason no less than 800 craft entered and cleared the harbor. At the present time, the Ann Arbor car ferries make regular trips from Kewaune to Frankport and other east shore ports and the Hill Transportation company is to inaugurate a freight and passenger service from Chicago and other ports of the west shore in the very near future.

The Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western railroad, completed October 20, 1891, makes Kewaunee the terminal point of Lake Michigan and the shortest and most direct of the great transcontinental lines of road carrying lumber, grain and other products from the northwest eastward and returning with coal, steel products and other manufacturing materials from the east.

Kewaunee boasts of three of the largest banking institutions in northeastern Wisconsin, the Dairyman's State bank, the State Bank of Kewaunee cnd the Farmers & Merchants State bank. The total assets of these three banking houses are in excess of $3, 239,000.

The public schools are the pride of the town. A handsome new school house, one of the finest in the state, was built in 1915 at a cost of approximately $100,000. Beautiful surroundings make it one of the most attractive beauty spots in the community. All of the advantages of modern schools are offered the children and they are furnished with the best and most complete equipment obtainable to carry on their work. Mr. W. F. Kruschke has been city superintendent of schools for the past two years and he is associated with a very efficient corp of capable teachers.

The Immanuel Lutheran congregation was organized November 24, 1867, by the Rev. Gustav Brachman and in the late 1880's the congregatio completed its present church building. The Rev. William Bergholz is the present pastor.

In the summer of 1856, when the Rev. Father Smedding first came to Kewaunee, there was no place wherein to say mass and so a temporary shelter of boughs was used. The following year, the Rev. Joseph Mally came and in the church building was commenced and it was complete in 1863. June 26, 1863, the first mass was read and the Rev. Charles Excel became the first pastor. In 1866, Father Steenwick, who was then in charge here, commenced to build the first Catholic parochial school. It was completed in 1871 and in the following year it was put in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The Rev. Kirpal, who still resides in th city, was the pastor of the congregation after the preaent church was completed in the late 1880's and he continued in charge of the parish for many years, being succeeded by the Rev. W. C. Kubale.

The Community Congregational church, of which the Rev. Lewis H. Skidmore is pastor, is a neat little church which offers an opportun for others of different religious faiths and worship.

Kewaunee has its full quota of secret and benebolent societie although many of them are not now active as they have been in years past. Among them are the Masonic Order, Woodmen of America, the C. S. P. S., The Loyal Order of Moose, the Mustic Workers, the Women of Moose heart Legion, the American Legion, the Catholic Order of Foresters, Catholic Knights and Knights of Pythias.

The city has a reputation also for its sound and reliable business houses. Two of the largest are the Kieweg-Peters company and the Duvall company, dealers in general merchandise. The Co-operativ store is one of the growing institutions, handling a line of general merchandise and feeds and other supplies for farmers. Julius Lipsky, Ed. J. Kuehl and F. Novak & Son have fine grocery stores and also handle other merchandise. There are two furniture stores, owned by the Svoboda Furniture company and Duescher Brothers. Both have an excellent and varied stock on hand at all times.

W. Hamachek and Joseph E. Dupont have fine jewelry establishments. There are at the present time four meat markets, owned and operated by Nepil & Panosh, Schneider Brothers, A Schuch and Joseph Novak. Thomas Rank conducts an up-to-dare bakery, and Edward J. Stika is the leading c;ptjber of the community. W. J. Mastaliers also has a clothing store and handles a complete line of gents' furnishings. The W. Seyk company and the Kewaunee Grain company maintain large elevators for handling grains and feeds and also deal in hay, coal and other supplies for farmers. Three plumbling establishments, those of Kuehl & Sellner, Anton Bissely and William Bohne, offer a complete service to anyone in need of plumbing or heating equipment and the Electric shop, of which Frank E. Pazdera is propietow, and the Kewaunee Radio electric shop, owned by Frank Hirschfield, handlex electrical supplies. The famous Delco Light plant and its accessory equipmant is sold by Mr. Pazdera, who has the agency for that product in the county. There are also several other commercial establishments in the city.

Since the advent of the automobile Kewaunee has modern garages with full equipment to handle the repair and sale of various machines. The Dishmaker Brothers company are local agents for the Buick and Chevrolet automobiles and also handle farm machinery extensively. The Kewaunee garage, of which the Dborak, Gaynor and Gottstein firm is proprietor, is the authorized local agent for Fords, Fordson tractors and the Lincoln car and all other Ford products. The Star and Durant cars are sold by the Kewaunee Motor company, who also maintain a service station for these and other machines and the Haney Pistor company handles the Nash, Overland and other machines as well as a complete line of farm machinery. Ratajczak's garage has the local agency for the Maxwell car.

In industrial activity, Kewaunee ranks high among communities of its own size in the state. The Kewaunee Manufacturing company is one of the leading manufacturing institutions in northeastern Wisconsin and gives steady employment to more than 150 men. "Laboratory and Furniture Experts," is the trade slogan of the concern and describes its activity very appropriately. Laboratory and scientific furniture of the best quality is manufactured at the factory and the excellent reputation the product has earned in all parts of this country and even in foreign countries is keeping the plant taxed to its fullest capacity to maintain production on keel with demand.

C. G. Canpbell, the genial manager of the company, is a progressive business man and it is largely through his efforts that the institution has prospered so well in the past few years. Even during the period of industrial depression several years ago, the vusiness of the lacal firm was so great that it was necessary to work overtime for months. Several additions have been made from time to time at the factory and in the last few years much new equipment has been added.

The Leyse Aluminum company is another of the prosperous industries of the community. Starting out in a small way some years ago, Messrs. A. B. Leyse and Norman Leyse and their business associates eredted a small factory buildingfor the manufacture of aluminum advertising novelties and signs. Their business was wxpanded to such an wxtent that a few years ago it was necessary to erect a fine new two-story brick factory building to provide floor space for the installation of additional machinery and other equipmant. Aluminum cooking utensils are now being made in addition to the novelty line. tThe company has two complete lines of these urensils. One bearing the increasingly popular "Priscilla" trade mark is the best quality and the highest grade manufactured and they have another line bearing the "Advance"label.

The Albrecht Mfg. company has been engaged in the manufacture of cheese boxes and the sale of lumber and building matetials in the city for the past 15 years pr more. Of late, the company has entered the field of the manufacture of automatic cheese box making machinery, designed and patented by John Albrecht, president of the firm. In the box making industry, this machinery has created a great deal of interest and many inquiries have been received from distant points in the United States and also from England relative to the manner in which it might be procured. As quickly as the machines can be assembled, they are being shipped to various factories in Wisconsi where they are being installed for operation. The company also manfactures the Albrecht self-measuring Whey Pump for cheese factories.

Frank Hamachek is a manufacturer of improved patented pea viners on an extensive scale and ships them to all parts of the world. A short time ago, a consignmemt of viners was shipped to Chile, South America. A large number of men are given steady employment at his plant, which is also one of the city's substantial industries.

Altars, pews, confessionals and all kinds of church furniture is built at the factory of Joseph Svobda. Mr. Svobda is an expert designer of such furniture and some of the most beautiful and artistic church furniture is built here and shipped to all parts of the country.

In the Hotel Karsten, which is a favorable stopping place for the traveling public and hundreds of tourists who visit this section regularly, the city has one of the finest hotels in the northeastern part of Wisconsin.

The Kewaunee Opera house is the amusement center of the city and affers motion picture programs regularly with occasional legitimate road attractions and social dances.

Kewaunee is the seat of the county government and practically all county business is transacted here. Most of the county officials make the city their home and the county board of supervisors meets regularly to transact business at the court house.

Those seeking health, sport or natural beauty can easily gratify their desires in the city and immediate vicinity. Clustering upon the lillside and spread along the valley, the city attracts the eye of the visitor approaching from the lake and the quaintily-curving Kewaunee river, winding through a landscape filled with varried and ever-pleasing charm is indeed a scenic gem. Simmer visitors find here an ideal resting place.

The lake shore offers a fine bathing beach and romantic drivers through wooded dells and along winding streams may be taken in many directions. Little lakes in the vicintity abound in pickerel trout, black bass and other game fish as well as providing an alluring attraction to any enthusiastic disciple of Isaac Walton.

Truly, Kewaunee is the "Gem of Lake Michigan."

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